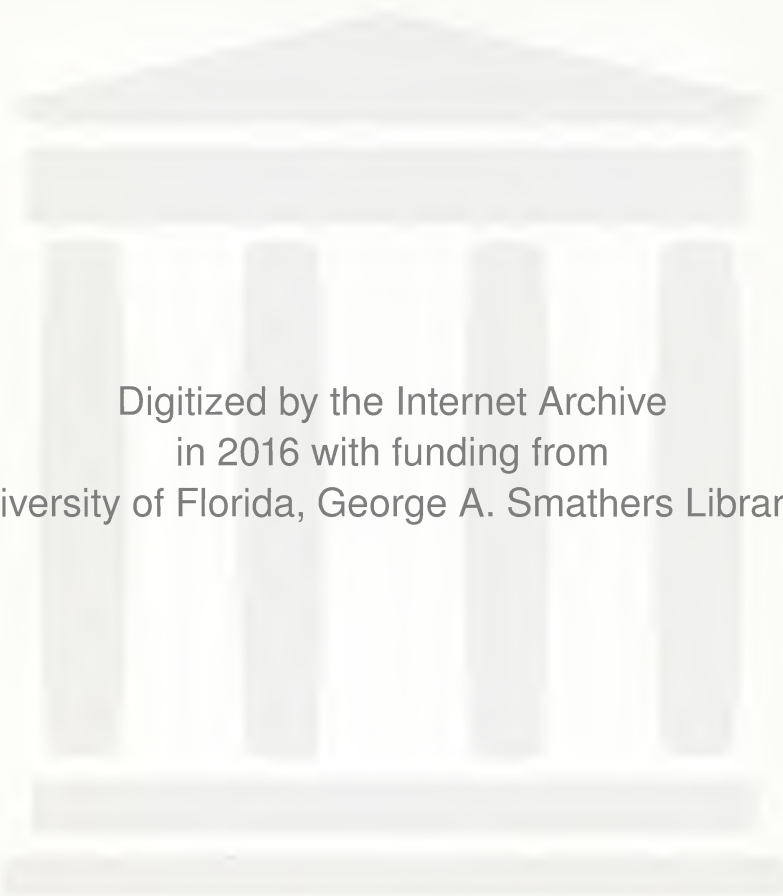


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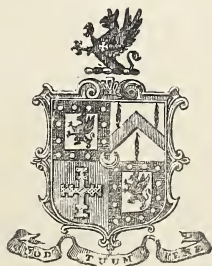
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THE
Visitation of **L**ancashire

AND A PART OF CHESHIRE,

MADE IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
KING HENRY THE EIGHTH,

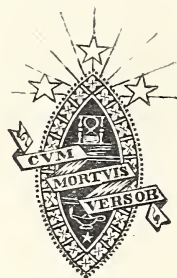
A.D. 1533,

BY SPECIAL COMMISSION OF
THOMAS BENALT,
Clarencieux.

EDITED BY
WILLIAM LANGTON.

PART I.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.LXXVI.



PRINTED BY CHARLES E. SIMMS,
MANCHESTER.

PREFACE.

IT ought to be explained that the task of editing this Visitation was first accepted by the late Mr. Thomas Dorning Hibbert, a gentleman possessed of a great amount of heraldic and genealogical lore, but who abandoned the undertaking before he had completed the engraving of the whole series of the arms. The publication fell unfortunately into the hands of the present editor, whose laborious avocations left him but little leisure to pursue the subject with the attention it required, and therefore caused much delay. The scale of illustration attempted may have been too ambitious, and the difficulties of pursuing it have increased by his infirmity of blindness. With the aid of other eyes he trusts that errors of the press may have been rendered infrequent, that the work may be continued, and that the armorial illustrations may have the advantage of the skilful pencil of Mr. J. PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A., who has already contributed to the notes in this volume.

The editor had hoped to have continued the illustration of this work by the engraving of seals, which are the most authentic records of heraldry, but time and sight have failed him, and he has to regret that some fine examples of the seal

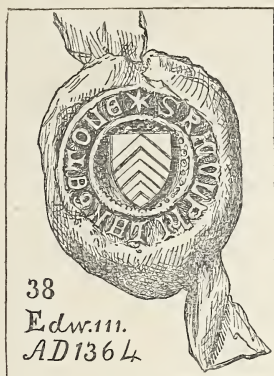
engraving of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, which were the palmy days of “la science heroïque,” have not been engraved. He had also hoped to have issued to the world copies of Lancashire seals in trick from a collection made by Christopher Towneley, which is to be found in the library of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., at Cheltenham, where he saw the volume,¹ but had not the opportunity of making tracings.

Imperfection attends all human effort, and an editor's first duty is to point out the errors into which he may have fallen while attempting the correction of those of others. The reader is therefore requested to alter, on page 6 line 3, Edward the *Sixth* into Edward the *Fourth*, and at page 24 line 7, to make *First* into *Third* after the name of King Edward. On the same page (24) it is stated that no date

¹ The following description of the volume is from the pen of the late Baronet. “I have just found Townley's Book of Lancashire Arms and “I sit down at once to give you an account of it. It is a 12mo or 18mo “vol., about 7 inches high, thin, in brown cf., with Towneley's Book “Plate in it, on which is this description, ‘Ex libris Bibliothecæ Do- “mesticæ Ricardi Towneley de Towneley in Agro Lancastrensi ar- “geri, Anno ætatis 73, Domini 1702.’ The sale No. is 553. The arms “are alphabetical, Ashton-under-Line, De Arey, Ashton, Bradhull, Ba- “nastre, Baley, Brockholes, Bernack, Byron, Clogh, Cliderho, Caldi- “cotes, Dynelay, Darcie, Ferrars, Greenacres, Grymshawe, Gaitford, “Holden, Heppale, Hoddleston, Houghton, I, I, “Lascy, Lovell, Lascy again, Lancaster, Constable (Roger) of Chester, “Leigh, Langton, Middleton, Nowell, Eilsie fil Hergovis or Osbaldeston, “Parker, Plumpton, Punchardon, Pilkington, Rixton, Radcliffe, South- “worth, Sherburn, Towneley, Trevet, Wimlich.

“The above seals are apparently all taken from Deeds, extracts of “the Deeds being given with them.”

(Dated) M.H. (Middle Hill) 22. S. 54.



38

Edw.iii.
AD 1364

can be assigned to the abandonment of the *bordure vair* in the coat of Langton; the seal of Ralph, grandson of Robert, has since been discovered, where the shield bears three chevrons without a *bordure*. Two mistakes occur in the arms of the Holts, at page 47 and page 53; in each case the arms should have been described as a *bend* and not as a *fesse*, the Museum and

Office copies agreeing. At page 52 the Standishes of Duxbury are said to have entered at all the Visitations, but they do not appear in the Office copy of the last Visitation of 1664, although given at page 293, vol. lxxxviii.

Difficulties beset the genealogist on every side, and it will be readily understood how the present editor has been embarrassed by the loss of sight. One example of the *source* of errors will suffice to illustrate the *spread* of error. In a deed of Johanna, daughter and heiress of Richard de Radcliffe by Sybilla de Cliderou his second wife, she names as one remainder in a settlement her brother Roger, on the strength of which that name has been inserted in the pedigree of Cliderou drawn up for the new edition of the *History of Whalley*, and is also given at page 149, vol. xcv. of the Chetham series. Careful examination of the deed in which this occurs proves it to be one of those by which Johanna sought to divert the Cliderou inheritance from the rightful heirs to her husband's illegitimate issue. If she had had an own brother she could not have been an heiress, and in a note at page 37, the editor hinted at the possibility of

Roger having been born *ante matrimonium* (a very improbable circumstance, however, in this particular case), neglecting the alternative which ought to have suggested itself at once, that this Roger de Radcliffe might have been, and probably was, a younger son of Sir Richard de Radcliffe's first marriage, and therefore Johanna's half-brother.

A similar equivocal expression in the will of George Talbot speaking of his sister Ann Southworth, led to the insertion, in the pedigree of Talbot of Salebury prepared for the new edition of Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, of the marriage of a sister with a Southworth, whereas it is not improbable that his sister-in-law was designated.

In justification of the belief which the editor expressed on page 70, that the arms of the Langleys of Agecroft were derived from Penulbury, he gives an example of the seal of Roger de Penulbury attached to a grant of the manor of Quickleswick to his son Elias, s.d., which is copied from the Trafford deeds.



The evidence of the parentage of Editha, lady of Barton (page 79), who brought that manor in marriage to Gilbert de Notton, is to be found in Kuerden's *MS.* in the Chetham College Library, at page 274, where he treats of the barony of Manchester. He records that Albert Grelle, called *Senex*, third baron of Manchester in the time of Henry the Second, had three daughters, one of whom was Editha. In the list of hamlets or subordinate manors described in a note on page 79 as held under the lords of Barton, Swinton is omitted. In the time of Robert Grelle, baron of Man

chester, we find that the lord of Barton owned the homage and service of David de Hulton, Roger de Pennybyry, Richard de Honneford, Robert de Hulton, Jordan de Newham, Richard de Wythington, Roger chaplain of Eccles, William clerk of Eccles, Galfrid de Barton, Elias de Barton, Thomas son of Adam de Hulm, Alexander le Mey, Robert de Birches, John son of Ralph le Fereman (Ferryman), Adam son of Henry de Irwelham, John de Bromihurst (no doubt one of his kindred who took his name from his tenement), and Adam son of Thomas de Hulm.

The determination of the families of Trafford and Booth to accomplish the union of their great estates is illustrated by the following abstract of an agreement for an intermarriage between the two families. It affords also an example of the arbitrary way in which parents arranged the matrimonial affairs of their children in days of yore. The document in question bears date the 6th January, 7 Elizabeth (1564) and recites:

“Certeyne articles agreed open betweene Edmund Trafforde of Trafforde Esq. 1 p^t and John Boothe of Barton Esq., 2 p^t concerning a marryage to be had and solemnysed betwene Edmund Trafforde sonne and heyre app^t of s^d Edm^d Trafforde Esq. and Marget Boothe daughter and heire of the said John Booth as followeth.

“In primis s^d Edm^d T. Esq. cov^{ts} with s^d John Booth that the s^d Edm^d the son shall and will marye and take to wyfe the said Marget Boothe on this side and before the feaste of Lawe Sundaye being the xxix daie of Aprile nexte comyng.

“And in lykewise the s^d John Boothe cov^{ts} with s^d Edm: the Father that the said Marget shall and will marye and take to husband the s^d Edmund the son on this side &c.

“In consideration of the s^d Weddyng and for estating all the

manors, meſſes, lands &c. of s^d John Boothe so that they may descend to thaire of the bodies of s^d Edm^d and Margret lawfully to be begotten immed^a on death of s^d John Boothe. The s^d Edm^d the father coven^s with s^d John that he his heires &c. will pay to Edm^d his One thousand Pounds of good &c. on such feast days as shall be agreed on and app^d by the ryght worshyppful Syr Uriah Brereton, Syr Rob: Worstley, Syr Rauf Leycester Knightes and Thomas Butler Esquire, theyr lovyng and indifferent ffrendes.

“Proyded always that if itt fortune that no issue be begotten as af^d betweene s^d Edm. and Marget that then all soch somes of money as before y^t tyme hath beene payd by s^d Edm^d to s^d John or his aſſ: shall be payd unto s^d Edm^d the Father his heires &c. on such days and feasts as it was afore deliv^d.

“And yff it happen y^t y^e s^d Marget doe decease before carnall knowledge bee hadd betwixt y^e s^d pties then Anne Boothe on other of the daught^{rs} of the s^d John shall marye and take to husband s^d Edm^d the sonne on such feaste and daye as by the said former indiff^t friends shall be named And for want of y^e s^d Anne the next daught^r and heire of the s^d John shall marrie the s^d Edm^d the son and so in default from on dau^r to another until the maryage of on of the daught^s then heire of the s^d John shall be fullie conformable as af^d.

“And in like manner if it happen that the s^d Edmund the son do decease afore carnall knowledge bee hadd betweene them s^d Edm^d and Marget or any other of y^e s^d daur^s and heire of s^d John that then the next son and heire of the body of the s^d Edm^d the father shall marrie one of the daur^s and heire of the s^d John Boothe as af^d and so in default from sone to sone then heir of s^d Edmund until the s^d maryage betweene one of the sones & heir of s^d Edm^d and one of the daur^s & heires of s^d John be fully completed & carnall knowledge hadd betweene them as af^d. And if it happen that after the s^d first maryage no carnall knowledge be had betwixt s^d pties and no second maryage & carnal knowledge can be lawfully had then all such somes of money as are p^d to s^d John Booth shall be repayd to s^d Edm^d the father.

“And further that yf it happen y^t s^d John Booth sh^d have issue

male of his bodye lawfullie begotten then the s^d first begotten son & heire & for want thereof the 2^d son and heyre & soe from one son to another then being his son & heyr shall marrye & take to wyfe Elizabeth dauter of Edm^d the father and for want thereof one other of the daurs of s^d Edm^d the father and soe frome one unto ano^r so long as Edm^d hath or shall have any dawter living untill a full & perfect marryng be hadd betweene the son & heire of s^d John Booth & a daughter of s^d Edmund Trafford the father.

“And yff ytt happen that the s^d first marryage betweene the sonn or sonnes of s^d Edm^d the father & the dawters then heires of s^d John Boothe be not solemnized and done with full and complete carnall knowledge and the marriage betwixt the son & heire of s^d John & a daur of s^d Edm^d the father that then s^d John Boothe covenants & granteth with s^d Edm^d the father that he his heires &c. will give & pay back all such sums as he has recey^d of s^d Edm^d and so moch and great a some of money of Engl^d & to surmount in some or vallew so much more as the lands & infiance of the s^d Edm^d the father now surmounteth the lands of the s^d John Boothe as shall appear hereafter by persight knowledg and survey. And further Bothe covⁿ to levy a fine &c.

“And further if any thyng hath beene forgotten in this Ind^{re} which hereafter may by the pties be thought expedyent & needful for the corroboration strength makynge sure & furtherance of any-thing herein conteyned they are agreed to abyde the decision of s^d Sir Urian Brereton Sir Robert Woreseley S^r Rauffe Leycester Knt^s and Thomas Butler Esq. their trustie & loving frendes accord^s to the true intent hereof. Dated 6 January A^o r. r. Doñ Elizabeth the septimo in the presence of Sir Urian Brereton Sir Rob^t Woreseley Syr Rauff Leycestr Kn^{ts} and Thomas Butler Esq. with others. 1564.”

From the officers of the College of Arms the editor has invariably received the most polite attention and liberal assistance. The late Sir CHARLES G. YOUNG, Garter, &c., contributed the notice of the Lordship of Man at page 9 of this volume, and his successor, Sir ALBERT WILLIAM WOODS,

F.S.A., has compared the various entries of this Visitation with the Office copy, and in many other respects has imparted valuable information. In the late Somerset herald — Mr. WILLIAM COURTHOPE — the editor had for many years an instructive correspondent; and with the present gentleman who holds this office, his venerable friend Mr. J. R. PLANCHÉ, he has long enjoyed the honour of a correspondence full of interest and instruction.

Without the kind assistance of Mr. WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., it would have been impossible for the editor to find a clue to disentangle some knotty points from the labyrinth of errors in which they are involved. For more than thirty years he has found him ever accessible and willing to assist. The difficulties which lie in the way of the discovery of an error seem to enhance his zest in the search after truth. In this volume we owe to him the solution of the difficulties in the Ashton pedigrees, and the correction of Vincent's mistakes respecting the Harringtons.

These sheets, as they went through the press, have also had the advantage of being seen by Mr. WILLIAM BEAMONT, a friend who to great opportunities of collecting information adds the power of imparting it in a most pleasing vein.

To the Rev. Canon RAINES the editor's obligations are very great. This gentleman, with unrivalled industry, has accumulated evidences from original charters, deeds, &c., and his collections have been referred to in various works issued by the Chetham Society as the *Lancashire MSS.* His invariable kindness in imparting the fruits of his labours requires the most grateful acknowledgment. It is to be lamented that he has not always cited, in the extensive

notes which illustrate the works which he has edited, the authorities for the information given, as errors for which he is not originally responsible have acquired an undue authority when repeated by a man of such laborious research, as witness the descent of the Salebury property from Cliderou to the Talbots, quoted in a note at page 279 of vol. xxi. of the Chetham series, and wrongly inserted at page 297 of vol. lxxxviii. It is a great pity that in this last named volume an attempt should have been made to continue the Visitation of Sir William Dugdale from sources not original, which has led to the insertion of much matter quite foreign to the Visitation, and which cannot fail to be very misleading to the student of genealogy. The pedigree of Towneley, evidently copied from Hopkinson, in which the early descents are a mass of confusion, and one mistake in which was actually corrected by Dr. Whitaker, is an example of departure from Sir William Dugdale's record, which only commences with "John Towneley," who in 1556 married his cousin, Mary Towneley, heiress of the estates.² In like manner, in vol.

² In the pedigree of Towneley of Towneley, which will appear in the new edition of Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, Hopkinson's mistakes are corrected from the evidences of the family collected by Christopher Towneley, but the name of George, given as a brother of Geoffrey (the elder) dean of Whalley, has not been altered to Gregory, as it should have been.

The pedigree of Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe, as printed for the same edition of the *History of Whalley*, has undergone comparison with the records of the College of Arms, and differs in some respects from that given in the former editions, but especially from the pedigree ascribed to Dugdale in vol. lxxxviii. In this case the editor made a reference to the original *MS.* of Dugdale, which bore the signature of one of the family.

lxxxviii, a pedigree of Trafford ascending up to Saxon times has been inserted, whereas in Dugdale's Visitation the descents are only recorded from Sir Edmund Trafford, who married, secondly, a daughter of Lord Edward Howard, and whose other wife was a Miss Leicester.

The difficulty of writing on genealogical subjects with accuracy, unless original evidences are accessible, is also well illustrated by our attempt to follow the succession of the co-heirs of Sir James Harrington of Westleigh in Lancashire, and Wolfedge and Brixworth in Northamptonshire. The note by Canon Raines, in his *History of the Chantries*, pp. 125-128, vol. lix. of the Chetham series, gives a number of descents collected from Vincent's MSS. in the College of Arms. It is upon these that we shall have to comment.

The inquisition taken at the death of Sir James Harrington, 19th November, 14 Henry VII. (1498), gives the following names as his daughters and co-heirs, all of whom were of age at the time of his death. We take them in the order of succession in which they appear in that document.

1, Agnes. The settlements quoted in the inquisition *post mortem* of Isabella, widow of Sir James Harrington, who died 20th June, 10 Henry VIII. (1518), prove that Agnes³ was the wife of Sir Thomas Assheton of Ashton-under-Lyne. By her he had an only daughter, Alice, already married to Richard Hoghton, and of the age of 22 in 1519, the date of the inquisition *post mortem* of Isabella her grandmother. The note in the *History of the Chantries* makes Sir Thomas

³ Our copy of the Visitation of 1567 names Agnes as daughter of Sir John Harrington of Westby.

Assheton's wife to be Alice, re-married to Richard Hoghton, Kt.,⁴ whereas we have shown that Alice, wife to Hoghton, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Assheton by Agnes, daughter of Sir James Harrington. The note says of Agnes, "ob. s. p." Furthermore Sir James, in the copy given of his will, is represented as calling Sir Thomas Assheton's wife Alice, no doubt an error of the copyist.

2, Elizabeth, stated by Vincent to have been married to John Lumley, which is probably correct, as we find that the last-named co-heir in the inquisition *post mortem* of Isabella, the widow of Sir James Harrington, is Henry Lumley of Ryssheton, in the county of Northampton, aged 22 years, his mother, as well as her sister Agnes, being evidently dead at that date.

3, Alice, named as the third daughter in the Visitation of 1533, being married to Ralph Standish of Standish. The wife of Ralph Standish was miscalled Ellen by Vincent, and so appears in Hopkinson's pedigree, improperly inserted as Dugdale's, at page 291 of vol. lxxxviii. of the Chetham series. She survived her mother, and is named in the inquisition *post mortem* of 1519 as being then 48 years of age.

4, Margaret, stated by Vincent to be married firstly to Christopher Hulton, and secondly to Thomas Pilkington. The first of these marriages is probably correctly given, for we find by the Visitation of 1533 that Roger Ashawe had married Jane, a daughter of Christopher Hulton, which Jane is named as one of Isabella's heirs, and of the age of 29. She is misrepresented in the Visitation of 1567 as a daugh-

⁴ Thus a young lady of 22 is here treated as having a second husband, the first being none other than her own father.

ter instead of a grand-daughter of Sir James Harrington, and confounded in the note with Johanna, wife of Edmund Assheton of Chadderton, of whom hereafter. The marriage attributed to Margaret with Sir Thomas Pilkington shows an utter disregard of dates on the part of Vincent. That marriage required a license on the score of consanguinity which was granted in 1442, and in the same year Sir William Harrington (father of Sir James and brother of Margaret) had a similar license to marry Elizabeth⁵ daughter of Edmund and sister of Sir Thomas Pilkington. Margaret wife of Sir Thomas Pilkington was therefore Aunt to Margaret who married Christopher Hulton.

5, Isabella, the wife of John Tresham, and named as 43 years of age in the inquisition taken at her mother's death. Here we agree with Vincent except as to the age of the lady who is stated by him to be 31.

6, Alianora, described in Sir Peter Leycester's *History of the Family of Leycester of Tofte* as the ninth daughter, and married to John Leycester of Tofte, who had by her lands in Northamptonshire. In the inquisition *post mortem* of her mother, Isabella, she is named as 50 years of age; this does not differ from Vincent.

7, Joan, or Johanna, called Jennett in the Visitation of 1567, married to Edmund Assheton of Chadderton, first cousin once removed to the husband of her older sister Agnes, and improperly, as we have seen, introduced into the Ashawe pedigree. She was dead before 1519, when James Assheton her son, aged 24, was found co-heir to his

⁵ Called in an earlier part of the note *Margaret*, daughter of Sir John Pilkington.

grandmother, Isabella Harrington. In Vincent's account of the inquisition on Isabella, this James Assheton is improperly called the son of William Assheton.

8, Anne, or Anna, named in her mother's inquisition as wife of Sir William Stanley, Kt., and of the age of 41. In Ormerod's pedigree of the Stanleys of Hooton he makes Sir William Stanley to have married Anne, *eldest* daughter of Sir James Harrington. We have no disagreement with Vincent in this case.

9, Clemence, appears in the inquisition of 1519 as being 35 years of age, and wife of Henry Norres, identified as of Speke in the Visitation of 1567. Here again we agree with Vincent.

10, Katherine, named in the same inquisition as wife of William Mirfyld, and 33 years of age, but called by Vincent 52.

It should be mentioned that the inquisition on the death of Isabella is very difficult to decipher.

One of the executors named by Sir James Harrington, in addition to his wife Isabella, was "John Radcliffe of Hordsall C^o Lanc^r, son and heir of William Radcliffe of Hordsall aforesaid, and brother of the said Isabel." If this is correctly copied, and the last *and* not treated as *surplusage*, Isabel would appear to have been the daughter of William Radcliffe; but the original document should be seen before it could be pronounced that she was not the daughter of Alexander, and sister of William, as stated in the note.

In the earlier portion of the note by Canon Raines on the Chantry of Blackrod, he mentions the doubt entertained by Dr. Ormerod as to whether Mabel, daughter and heiress of

Hugh le Norreys, had issue by her husband Sir William de Bradshagh. This question was set at rest by Mr. William Courthope, Somerset herald, who discovered two fines under which her inheritance was settled upon the issue of her husband's brother Sir John, from whom descended the two lines of Bradshagh of Haigh and of Westleigh respectively. See note at page 111 of vol. xcv, following the inquisition on William de Bradshagh.

The interest of studies in genealogy arises from their being a search after truth, and the motive must be an excuse for us when we unfortunately fall into error. One common cause of the perpetuation of errors by commentators is the taking of matter at second hand without verification. Every repetition is supposed to corroborate the evidence, and makes it more difficult to correct any error once promulgated. Inferences also are too readily reported as facts. The heralds themselves are not always to be depended upon, the testimony upon which their evidence has been recorded in the Visitations being sometimes defective.

A critical investigation must appear very tedious to those not directly interested in a particular genealogy, but the tedium is not unfrequently relieved by the discovery of traits of habits and manners which distinguish the lives of our forefathers from those of the present generation. The antiquarian student will undoubtedly have the comfort of recognising improvements in successive generations, and should therefore entertain hopes of a similar future progress in every class of society.

WILLIAM LANGTON.

Manchester, May 1876.

INTRODUCTION.

*Reprinted from the first volume of the Chetham Miscellanies,
being a communication from the late George Ormerod, Esq.,
D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S.*

VISITATION OF M.D.XXXIII.

The *MS.* in the British Museum (*Harl. MS.* 2076), which preserves the Record of this Visitation, is entitled "A Visitac'on made in Lancashire and in a p'te of Chestershyre "p' Lancast'r Heraulde in y^e xxiiiith yeare of o'r Sovereigne "Lord Kinge Henry VIIIth. by a Speciall Com'cion of Thom's "Benoilt, alias Clarencieux, King of the same Province."

The words "*same province*" must refer to the expression *Clarencieux* only, as it cannot mean "the same province" as that which contained Lancashire and Cheshire, both of which were in the Province of *Norroy*. Noble, *seemingly on this account*, refers this Visitation to Tonge, then *Norroy*;¹ but this argument is not conclusive, as Tonge himself, when *Norroy*, visited in the Province of *Clarencieux*. Dugdale

¹ *Hist. Coll. Arms.*, Appendix, p. xxviii. Thomas Tonge, *alias* York, was appointed *Norroy*, 20th Oct., 14th Henry VIII., 1522, by Patent, 14th Henry VIII., Part I.

states it to be by Tonge, in his transcript of it prefixed to his own Lancashire Visitation,² and Dallaway follows him in p. 315, but in p. 160, gives it to Benolt. The "*Lancaster Herald*" who *executed* it is believed to have been William Fellow, afterwards Norroy; and it is so noted in a hand seeming to be that of Robert Dale, Richmond Herald, in the margin of this Manuscript.

For some of the very peculiar entries in it, illustrative of the wild character of Lancashire in 1533, the reader is referred to Dallaway's work, p. 316.

The Copy of this Visitation in *Harl. MS.* 2076, "is not the original. The original was in the possession of William Pierrepont of Thoresby, County Notts., in 1688, when Sir William Dugdale, Norroy, made a transcript thereof, which he deposited in the College of Arms, where it now remains. The *MS.* at Thoresby, together with the Library there, fell a sacrifice to the dreadful fire which happened about 1745. The authenticity and value, therefore, of the copy made by Sir William Dugdale, is undeniable."³ It may, however, be considered that the *Harleian MS.* is either a coeval duplicate or the draft; and it possesses Ordinaries of Lancashire and Cheshire Arms not contained in the Office Copy. In one place it assumes the style of a report from the Visitant to his superior.⁴

² C. 37, *Coll. Arm.*

³ Extracted, by permission, from a Note by Sir C. G. Young, Garter, in his interleaved copy of Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*.

⁴ This occurs in the mention of the Arms borne by Radclyffe of Ordshall, viz., 1 and 4 Sandbach, 2 and 3 Radclyffe, after which follows—"Sir, I suppose these Arms do stande out of order, as he beareth *Radclyffe* in the *Seconde* quarter."



Edward Earl of Derby.

My lo: was at the Court Mo te^{re}


ARMS. *First, grand quarter: 1st and 4th of STANLEY; argent, on a bend azure, three Bucks' Heads cabossed or: 2nd, LATHOM; or, on a chief indented azure three bezants: 3rd, WARREN; chequy or and azure.*

Second and third: ISLE OF MAN; gules, three legs conjoined in the fesse point in armour proper, garnished and spurred or.

Fourth, grand quarter: 1st and 4th, STRANGE of Knockyn; gules, two lions passant argent: 2nd,

WIDVILE; *argent* (a), *a fesse and canton gules* (g):
3rd, MOHUN; *or* (o), *a cross engrailed sable* (s).
Escutcheon of pretence; *azure* (b), *a lion rampant argent*
 (ar); *MONTALT*.¹

CREST. This is engraved from Dugdale's copy of the Visitation, where no blazon is given.

*The crest does not occur in the Harleian MS. 2076; but over the shield is written labell  ar; and certain names follow the entry, Brodert (no doubt a contraction of Brotherton), Haward, Warren, Mowbray.*²

THE name of STANLEY, for nearly four centuries conspicuous in the annals of this country, is derived from the manor of Stanleigh or Stoneleigh in the county of Stafford, where was seated a member of the family of Audleigh or Aldithlega, which held, so far back as the reign of Henry the First, the manor of Reveney in the county of Cumberland.

Marriage with the heiress of the Cheshire family of Bamville brought to one of this name and race the manor of Stourton and the bailiwick of the Forest of Wirrall in the county of Chester. The arms borne in the first quarter as the paternal coat of Stanley and the crest of the senior line located at Hooton are supposed to be allusive to the office of Forester.

The copy of this Visitation in the British Museum does not give any crest; but that made by Sir William Dugdale, which is preserved in the College of Arms, has what is commonly called the Eagle and Child, a cognizance no doubt derived from the Lathoms,

¹ *Vide* Note 12, p. 7.

² These are the arms borne quarterly by the Dukes of Norfolk, of which house this Earl's first wife was a daughter.

whence came the second coat in the first grand quarter. The legendary story of the origin of this crest, as given in Bishop Stanley's *Historical Poem touching y^e House of Stanley*, is inconsistent with the documentary evidence of the descents of the Lathom family, for an account of which *vide* CHETHAM SOCIETY, vol. XI. (vol. ii. of *The Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*), p. 551.

Dr. Ormerod, whose researches have thrown much light on the early pedigree of the Lathoms, traces their descent from one Dunning, a Saxon living at the Conquest or shortly after, and suggests the great probability of the arms which they used having their origin in the coat borne by the Butlers of Ireland, whose ancestor, Theobald Walter, was chief lord of Amounderness. The wife of Robert Fitz-Henry, lord of Lathom, founder of Burscough Priory in the reign of King Richard the First, is believed to have been a daughter of Orme Fitz-Ailward,³ descended from Ormus Magnus and his wife Aliz, sister of Herveus Walter, ancestor of the Butlers. The Earls of Ormonde, besides an official coat (gules three covered cups or), still bear *or*, a chief indented azure, from which the coat of Lathom only differs by the addition of *three roundels or* on the chief.⁴

This seal (where the chief is depressed) is attached by a silken cord to a deed *s.d.* of Robert, lord of Lathom, by which he grants his free-



³ In an ingenious paper on the Stanley crest, in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, Mr. Planché speculates on the possibility of the device of a swathed infant in the talons of an eagle being allusive to this name of Ailward—quasi, eagle's ward.

⁴ "Le Sire de Latham port, d'or, a une cheif d'asur endente, trois rondelles d'or en le cheif."—*Roll of Arms temp. Edward III.* Edited by N. H. Nicolas.

dom to Roger fil. Gunnilde una cū seqla sua; witnesses — William, prior of Burscough, and others. This deed is amongst the muniments of the Hesketh family.



The second seal was used by his great grandson, Sir Thomas de Lathom, the father of Thomas, the last of his line, and of Isabel, wife of Sir John Stanley, K.G. It was appended in the 1st of Richard the Second to the marriage contract of his younger son Edward (who died early, and is not mentioned in the pedigrees) with Elena, daughter of Sir John le Bouteillier de Merton, afterwards married to Croft of Dalton. The indentures relating to this marriage are at Lyme.



The earliest example that we have discovered of the device of the Eagle and Child is an impression of the signet of John de Stanley chev^r to a deed at Lyme, bearing date 20th December 3rd Henry the Fifth, 1415, of which a wood-cut is given in the margin.

Sir John Stanley, a second son of the house of Stourton, whose personal qualities had raised him to distinction, acquired great territorial importance by the inheritance of the manors of Lathom and Knowsley, and of other properties in the county of Lancaster, brought to him by his wife Isabella, who after the death of her niece Elena became the heiress of her brother, Sir Thomas Lathom.

Sir John Stanley had been lord deputy and one of the lords justices of Ireland in the reign of Richard the Second, and after the accession of Henry the Fifth we find him again there as lord deputy. After the forfeiture of the Percies he obtained a grant

of the Isle of Man, in right of which dominion the second and third quarters were borne in the coat of arms.⁵

The grandson of Sir John Stanley, K.G., also a knight of the Garter, was summoned to the House of Peers as Lord Stanley by King Henry the Sixth. The third coat in the first grand quarter (Warren) was introduced indirectly by his alliance with Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Goushill of Hoveringham in the county of Nottingham, her mother Elizabeth being the heiress of the Earls of Arundel, who represented the family de Albini as well as that of the Earls of Warren. This lady was married four times; lastly to Sir Robert Goushill, who had been esquire to the Duke of Norfolk, her second husband.

Thomas the first Earl of Derby, Sir William Stanley of Holt, and Sir John, ancestor to the Stanleys of Alderley, were the issue of Lord Stanley's marriage. Thomas the eldest son, having married in second nuptials the widowed Countess of Richmond⁶ mother to Henry the Seventh, besides his advancement in the peerage, received grants of various forfeited estates, becoming in this way possessed of the large property in Salford hundred, which had belonged to the Pilkingtons and to the Chethams, from whom they had inherited. The Earl's children were all born of his first marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Richard Nevile Earl of Salisbury, who was aunt to the consort of Richard the Third.

Edward, the Earl's fifth son, was one of the heroes of Flodden, and was created Lord Monteagle. George, the older son, married

⁵ The right to bear these arms was challenged by John Lord Scrope in the reign of Edward the Fourth, on the ground that his ancestors had been Lords of Man. He did not however succeed in depriving Stanley of this coat, and was himself ordered to forbear its use.

⁶ On the seal of the Lord and Lady of the Honor of Richmond the dexter side of the shield is divided per fesse with the arms of Man in chief, and Stanley quartering Lathom in base. The impalement has the arms of France and England quarterly within a bordure.

Jane, daughter and heir to John Lord Strange of Knockyn by Jacquetta his wife, daughter to Richard Widvile Earl Rivers, the sister to Elizabeth queen of Edward the Sixth, and coheir to her brother Richard. Through this alliance the fourth grand quarter was introduced into the coat — to wit: first and fourth, Strange; second, Widvile; third, Mohun. He had summons to parliament as Lord Strange, and, dying before his father, Thomas his eldest son succeeded as second Earl of Derby; Sir James, a younger brother, being ancestor of the line which now enjoys the earldom.

The second Earl⁷ was succeeded by his son Edward⁸ as third Earl, living at the date of this Visitation. He held the family honours from 1521 to 1574,⁹ a most eventful period, during which, with the tact that had distinguished his forefathers in times of civil

⁷ He is stated in Collins's *Peerage* to have borne the titles of Viscount Kyn-ton (for which title we have been unable to find the authority), Lord Stanley and Strange, lord of Knockyn, Mohun, Bassett, Burnal and Lacy, lord of Man and the Isles. The Earls of Derby at a later date used also in their leases the style of Baron of Weeton, a feudal title derived from their manor of that name in Amounderness, which came to them by the marriage of William the ninth Earl with Elizabeth Butler, daughter of the Earl of Ossory and sister to the Duke of Ormond.

⁸ Sir William Dugdale's copy gives erroneously the name of Henry.

⁹ The following dates are extracted from the account of this Earl in Collins's *Peerage*:

In 1521 his father's death gave him the title at the age of eleven years.

In 1532 he was in the train of king Henry the Eighth at his interview with the French king Francis the First at Boulogne.

In 1533 he was created a Knight of the Bath on the occasion of the coronation of Ann Boleyn.

In 1536 he resisted the pilgrimage of grace with forces raised in Lancashire and Cheshire.

In 1542 he raised forces for the army which invaded Scotland under the Duke of Norfolk.

At the accession of Edward the Sixth, 1547, he was invested with the order of the Garter.

In the sixth year of Edward VI. he exchanged Derby House (the present College of Arms) with the king for other property.

Queen Mary on coming to the throne in 1553, constituted him Lord High Steward, and in 1557 he assisted the expedition against the Scots.

strife, he maintained his high and influential position; serving four successive sovereigns with unswerving loyalty, and through every change of the national religion preserving his adherence to the Roman Catholic doctrine.¹⁰ It was probably owing to this circumstance that he fell under some suspicion in the reign of Elizabeth, and lived very much on his estates. He is described as kind to his dependents, liberal to the poor and to strangers, and skilled in surgery. He had the reputation of being addicted to the black art, and was said to keep a conjuror in his house.


Inheriting a royal descent through the Earls of Arundel¹¹ and the Bohuns from a daughter of Edward the First, while other splendid alliances had closely connected the family with their kings, this peer was one of the most powerful subjects of the realm. He was especially famous for his sumptuous housekeeping.¹² It was of him that Camden wrote that at his death "the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep."

Queen Elizabeth, on her accession in 1558, named him of her Privy Council.

He died at Lathom House 24 October, 1574, and was buried 4 December following at Ormskirk.

¹⁰ The motto of Edward third Earl of Derby on his Garter plate was "*Dieu et ma Foy*," 22 May 1547. *Sauns changier* appears first on the Garter plate of Henry fourth Earl of Derby, elected K.G. 23 April 1574. Ferdinando, fifth Earl, used the motto "*Sans changer ma vérité*," as shewn by his portrait at Werden.

¹¹ The Earls of Arundel could also claim descent from Henry the Third, through marriage with a daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster.

¹² In Vol. XXXI. of the Chetham Series, No. 2 of *The Stanley Papers*, *The Derby Household Books* give an account of the Household Expenses of Edward, the third Earl, and of Henry the fourth Earl. Portraits in outline of both these Earls are engraved in the introduction. The arms in the picture of Edward are quarterly of eight. 1 Stanley, 2 Lathom, 3 Man, 4 Warren, 5 Strange, 6 Widville, 7 Mohun, 8 azure, a lion rampant argent—which was the coat of Montalt, and is so named by Stephen Martin Leake, Esq., Garter, in his description of the stall plate of Henry Earl of Derby, in 1574; *Garter Plates in the College of Arms*, vol. ii. No. 318; but there is no record of the origin of its introduction into the shield of Stanley. The arms drawn in this Visitation labelled , with the last named coat borne as an escutcheon of pretence might consistently with heraldic usage have been the achieve-

This Earl was thrice married; by his first wife Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, he had, beside other children, Henry his successor, known as the Great Earl of Derby, whose marriage with Margaret only child of Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland by Alianora, daughter and coheir of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk and Mary Dowager Queen of France, the sister of Henry the Eighth, formed another tie of kindred with the Royal family. Earl Edward had issue also by his second wife Margaret, daughter to Ellis Barlow of Barlow in the county

ment of this Earl's father in the life time of the first Earl; but the pedigrees represent him to have married the daughter of Edward Lord Hastings and Hungerford, which alliance does not account for the charge of a lion rampant. Though Mr. Courthope, Somerset Herald, had already suggested that the Montalt quarter might be territorial, it is to the venerable historian of Cheshire, Dr. Ormerod, that we are indebted for the probable solution of this heraldic difficulty. Referring to Camden, Dugdale, Leycester, and Pennant, he finds that the family, who took their title from the Castle of Montalt (Mold in Flintshire), were High Stewards to the Earls of Chester. Roger de Montalt, who died 44 Henry III., had greatly increased the importance of the family by his marriage with Cecilia, fourth daughter and finally coheir of William de Albini Earl of Arundel, whose wife Matilda was a sister and coheir of Randle Blondville Earl of Chester; and, originally only barons of the palatinate, they became lords of parliament. Robert, the last Baron, died s.p. in 1329, having settled his possessions on Isabella, mother of Edward III., with succession to John of Eltham, the king's brother. Amongst these was the Manor of Hawarden, by the tenure of which, and of its Castle, the Barons of Montalt had owed the service of dapifer, seneschal or steward to the Earls of Chester. This estate and the office attached to it were afterwards granted by Henry VI. to Thomas Lord Stanley, in whose descendants, Earls of Derby, the stewardship continued until it passed about eighty years ago from the Stanleys to the city of Chester; the estate, however, was lost to the family during the Commonwealth, and not recovered at the Restoration.

The conjecture that the arms of Montalt had been adopted as an honorary badge is not made less probable by the circumstance of their having been used indifferently as an escutcheon of pretence or as a quartering. In illustration of this equivocal practice Dr. Ormerod cites the example of the horn of Delamere, used as an escutcheon of pretence on the coat of Kingsley, which was borne by Sir John Done over his quarterings, and in Norroy Segar's funeral certificates of John Done Esq. (1600), marshalled as a quarter in the coat of arms.

of Lancaster; but none by his third wife Mary, daughter to Sir John Cotton of Combermere Abbey, in the county of Chester.

Seven of the descendants of the third earl successively inherited his title, until in the year 1736 the earldom devolved on the representative of his uncle James, while the baronies of Stanley, Strange of Knockyn, and Mohun, fell into abeyance between the three daughters and coheirs of Ferdinando Stanley, the fifth earl; and the lordship of Man, which had been purchased from them by William the sixth earl, passed to the representatives of James the seventh earl, through his daughter who married the marquess of Atholl; and by that family was sold to the Crown under an act of parliament.

ISLE OF MAN.

[THE Isle of Man had been ruled by a race of Norwegian kings, feudatories of the kings of England, previously to 1266, when Alexander the Third of Scotland possessed himself of the island. Afterwards (1340) it was successfully invaded by William de Montacute earl of Salisbury, whose father Simon de Montacute held a grant of the island from a lady who claimed to be next of kin and heiress to Magnus the last Norwegian king. His son and successor sold his royal rights to William le Scrope earl of Wiltshire. This earl was beheaded for high treason in 1399, when the island, being forfeited to the Crown, was granted by Henry the Fourth to Henry Percy earl of Northumberland. On Percy's rebellion the king employed Sir John Stanley to reduce the island and castle, and rewarded him by the grant of this lordship, to be held by homage, and a cast of falcons to be presented at every coronation. Various printed accounts of the descent of the Isle of Man and the bishopric of Sodor and Man being erroneous, especially in reference to their reacquirement by the Crown, we take this opportunity of giving to the members of the CHETHAM SOCIETY the following recital of facts, with references to the various statutes, for which we are indebted to the kind courtesy of Sir CHARLES G. YOUNG, Garter king of arms.]

THE Isle of Man, an ancient and independent kingdom, was granted with sovereign rights to Sir John Stanley, lord steward and lord lieutenant of Ireland, by King Henry the Fourth

in 1406, to hold to him and his heirs, from whom it passed in lineal succession and descent through the Lords Stanley and Earls of Derby to Ferdinando fifth Earl of Derby, who died in 1595, leaving only three daughters and coheirs, when a controversy arose between the widow of Earl Ferdinando on the one part and William the sixth Earl and heir male on the other part, which lasted several years; but being at length determined by various payments to the widow and the coheirs of Earl Ferdinando, the future succession to the island was regulated by an act of parliament passed 7th James the First, entitled "An act for assuring and establishing the Isle of Man."

By that act the island and lordship of Man were settled upon William the sixth Earl of Derby and his Countess for life; with remainder to the Earl's eldest son James Lord Stanley and the heirs male of his body; with remainder to the second son Robert Stanley and the heirs male of his body; with remainder to the heirs male of Earl William's body; with remainder to the right heirs of James Lord Stanley.

James Lord Stanley, who became seventh Earl of Derby, for his adherence to the royal cause was brought to the scaffold in 1651, when his estates were seized by the Commonwealth; and this rich inheritance was given to Lord Fairfax.

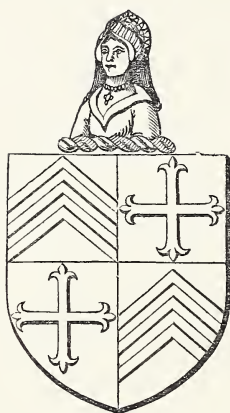
Upon the Restoration, Charles the eighth Earl of Derby was restored to the possession of the island and its rights, to be held under the entail created by the statute of 7th King James the First. He was succeeded by his sons William and James successively, ninth and tenth Earls, when at length, by the failure of issue male from William the sixth Earl, the island passed through the heir general of James Lord Stanley seventh Earl of Derby, to James second Duke of Atholl, as descended from him and heir, by virtue of the entail under the statute of 7th James the First. The only daughter of James second Duke of Atholl

married her cousin John, who became the third Duke. They in the 5th George the Third (1765) sold the island with its rights to the Crown, reserving (*inter alia*) however the nomination to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, which by act of parliament of 33rd Henry the Eighth had been declared to be within the province of York, although the island was no part of England, and not subject to its ordinary laws.

By an act 6th George IV. chap. 39 (10th June 1825), the commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury were empowered to purchase a certain annuity in respect of the duties of customs levied in the Isle of Man, and any sovereign rights in the said island reserved to John Duke of Atholl and the heirs general of the seventh Earl of Derby under the act of 5th George III.

By this act the rights, titles and revenues under the act 5th King George III., reserved to the heirs general of the 7th Earl of Derby, were disposed of and became vested in the Crown; and thus terminated the interest of the noble House of Stanley and its heir general Murray in the island and lordship of Man.

The bishopric of Sodor and Man, which by the act 6th and 7th George IV. chap. 71 (1836), had passed to the Crown, was declared to be united to the see of Carlisle, and their respective dioceses were defined; but by a subsequent act, 1 and 2 Victoria, chap. 30, the said act, so far as concerned the bishopric of Sodor and Man, was repealed; and the said act was declared not to extend to the see of Sodor and Man, so that the bishopric remains an independent diocese under the patronage and appointment of the Crown.



Thom's Langtone Baron of Newton

married Elizabeth, who was a base daughter to Sr Ed: Stanley lord Mountegle, and they had yssue Edward, Ric:, Thom's, Lionarde, Georg, Christofer, El'nor, Jane, Mary, Johan & Anne.

Edward, eldest sonne to Thom's, was married to Anne, one of the daughters to Sr Alexandr Osbaldeston knight, and they hadd no yssue.

ARMS *quarterly*; *First and Fourth, argent (ar), three*

*chevronels gules (g); Second and Third, argent (ar) a cross patonce sable (sa).*¹

CREST.² *On a wreath, or and gules (or & g le torse); a maiden's head coupéd below the shoulders, proper, vested gules and wearing a necklace with a pendant cross; the hair or; head-tire sable (a maydens hede w^b Burletts).*

THESE are some discrepancies between the Visitation of 1533 and that of 1567, but as they are discussed in a note to the will of Sir Thomas Langton, p. 246 *Wills and Inventories, Second*

¹ The Engraver has copied the armorial bearings, from the Visitation of 1567. The Museum and College copies of the Visitation of 1533 both give the charge of the second and third quarters as *a cross moline*, which is evidently a mistake of the draughtsman; since this coat is intended for BANASTRE, and we know that the cross was *patonce* in the arms, both of the Banastres of Bank and of Sir Thomas Banastre, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter. Mr. Beltz in his Memorials of that order describes this cross as "cercelée;" but the woodcut in the margin carefully copied from a tracing of the Garter plate in the thirteenth stall on the Prince's side, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, does not justify that blazon.



² The Crest in the copy of this Visitation in the British Museum has the garment cut square on the breast. The head-tire termed **Burletts** is probably correctly represented in a carving now on a mantel-piece at Samlesbury Hall, from which the woodcut in the margin is taken, and where the hair appears to be confined in a network caul. In a *MS.* at the College of Arms, intitled "Grafton's Lancashire," the figure is represented as unattired, though wearing a collar and head-dress. A *MS.*, bound up with this Visitation, in Cod. 2076 *Harl. MSS.*, said to have been copied from one of the time of Edward IV., gives the female bust proper, with head-tire or, between two wings erect argent. Some copies of the Visitation of 1567 represent the crest



Portion, vol. LI. of the CHETHAM SERIES, it is not necessary to review them in this place. The notes at pp. 246-249, 251-2 and 3 of that volume contain such particulars of the family history as have been gleaned from the records of the period and the collections of antiquaries: some of them are curious. They shew *inter alia* how the Barony of Newton passed after the death of Sir Thomas's grandson in 1604 from the family of Langton into that of Fleetwood, through Johanna, who was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas, though named in this Visitation the fourth in order.

Sir Thomas Langton had been a ward of Sir Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle, who married him to his daughter. According to Collins and Nicolas she was the issue of his second marriage with Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir John Harrington of Hornby, and she is not designated as a "base" daughter in his will, where he names another of his children by that epithet. She died in the year of this Visitation; *vide* her epitaph in St. Sepulchre's Church, recorded by Stowe (*Survey of London*, book iii. cap. xii.) and quoted at p. 247, vol. LI. CHETHAM SERIES. Sir Thomas married secondly Anne,³ daughter of Thomas Talbot, a younger son of the house of Talbot of Salesbury, by whom he had issue. He served the office of High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1556 and 1567, and died in 1569, aged 72, when Thomas, son and heir of Leonard, late son and heir of Sir Thomas,⁴ was found to be next of kin and heir, being of the age of eight years.

both as seen in profile and in full face, which probably led to the mistake in Gregson's *Fragments* of engraving this crest as two figures upon one wreath, pp. 285 and xlii. This error was repeated in Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 642.

³ *Vide* her Will and Inventory, p. 58, vol. LIV. CHETHAM SERIES.

⁴ In a note at p. 75 *Lancashire Chantryes*, Vol. LIX. of the CHETHAM SERIES, the first Sir Thomas is by mistake called the last Baron of Newton.

THE BARONY OF NEWTON,

otherwise called the Fee of Makerfield,⁵ was before the Conquest and for some time afterwards a distinct Hundred in that part of "Cestrescire" lying between the Ribble and the Mersey. Subsequently it merged, with the contiguous Hundred of Warrington, into that of West Derby, and became a portion of the county of Lancaster. Its extent was five hides, whereof in the time of King Edward the Confessor one was in demesne. One carucate of land formed the endowment of the Church of the Manor (Wigan), giving to the Rectors the manorial rights of that town. The Church of St. Oswald had two carucates, Winwick-with-Hulme, in which Manors the Rectors of Winwick hold their own Court-leet, not owing suit and service at the Newton Court. The other land was held by fifteen drengthes for as many Manors, being berewicks of this Manor; but when Domesday Survey was taken there only remained of these six, who were no doubt the Saxon ancestors of families afterwards holding mesne Manors under the Barony.

We have discovered no evidence in support of the statement (so often quoted from Kenion's *MSS.*) that Roger of Poictou, whose immense possessions embraced this district, had placed there as one of his barons a Norman bearing the name of Warin Banastre; but it is on record — that Robert, son of Robert Banastre, held this fee in the time of Henry the Second; — that Henry de Laci, who flourished in the reigns of Stephen and Henry the Second, granted to him "Walatun⁶ cum pertinentiis Melver [Mellor], et

⁵ The district is supposed to have derived this name from having been the field of battle between Penda King of Mercia and Oswald King of Northumbria, in which the latter was slain. The dedication of Winwick Church to St. Oswald tends to confirm this belief. Moreover a holy well, to which healing properties are attributed, is said by popular tradition to mark the spot where the sainted monarch fell.

⁶ Walton probably owes its name to the circumstance of there having been a Roman encampment there, at the confluence of the Derwent with the Ribble. Whitaker (*History of Whalley*, p. 536) considers this charter to have been granted about the

Heccleshul [Eccleshill], et Haravuda [Little Harwood], et duas Derewentas [Over and Lower Darwen], pro servitio unius militis ;” — that his father, Robert Banastre, came into England at the Conquest, and held many lands, amongst the rest Prestatyn, in that part of North Wales called Englefield;⁷ — that the tower which the Banastres had built there was destroyed when Owen Gwynedd in 1167 recovered that country from the English; and — that Robert Banastre at that time brought all his people into Lancashire.

A notice of this family is to be found in *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, by G. F. Beltz, K.H., *Lancaster Herald*, p. 205; and a more detailed account of them in No. III. Supplement, p. 334 of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The descent of the lordship of Makerfield in the Banastre family, and from them to the Langtons is also given at p. 113 *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, vol. X. of the CHETHAM SERIES.

Alice, granddaughter and heir to Robert Banastre, the last Baron of this name, appears to have been married or contracted to John, son of Sir John Byron, in whose ward she was 20 Edward I., being then under age; but it was through his brother Richard that the line of Byron was continued, and it is to be inferred that he died in early youth, for Dodsworth (*MS.* in Bodleian Library, vol. cxxix. p. 17) records a grant, which must have been made very shortly after the above date by Edmund, son of Henry king of England, (the first earl of Lancaster), “Dn^o Johi de Langton

year 1130; but as Ilbert de Lacy, Henry’s elder brother, was then alive (having distinguished himself at the battle of the Standard in 1138), we are inclined to ascribe to it a later date.

⁷ Prestatyn gives its name to one of the hundreds of the county of Flint. A low mound in a meadow below the mill marks the site of the Castle built there by Robert Banastre. By a singular inadvertence Mr. Beltz speaks of Englefield as in Berkshire. At p. 207, in citing a warrant by which John duke of Lancaster bestowed on Sir Thomas Banastre, K.G., the office of Forester of the Chases of Penhull (Pendle), Trawden and Rossyndale, he has also misquoted the two first named places.

amico n'ro karo" of the marriage of this heiress, or the right to assign it to whom he would; for which grant the said John gave 250 marcs sterling, himself taking her to wife. The inheritance of the Banastres remained in the direct male line, issue of this marriage, for upwards of three hundred years,⁸ when the Barony

⁸ In Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. iii. pp. 636-643, it is stated that the succession of this manor suffered a temporary interruption in the reign of Edward IV.; that the manor of Haydock was similarly lost to the family of Legh of Lyme during the wars of the Roses; and that the ancient lords were afterwards reinstated. This reinstatement is a purely hypothetical inference on the assumption of their having suffered displacement, for which the Rolls of Parliament are cited as the authority. It is true that in these Rolls vol. vi. pp. 215b. and 243a. we find the manors of Haydock and Newton in the county of Lancaster named amongst the forfeited estates of Henry Holland duke of Exeter, attainted in the first year of Edward IV. 1461; the first entry reciting letters patent in the seventh year of this reign, by which the forfeited estates were granted to Anne duchess of Exeter, wife of Henry and sister of the king, with remainder to the heirs of her body; the second being an act of resumption by the Crown in the first year of Richard III. The manor of Haydock, however, which was a member of the Barony of Newton, was held in moieties,* one of which had passed from the family bearing the local name to the Leghs of Lyme, by the marriage of Johanna, daughter and heir to Sir Gilbert de Haydock, with Sir Peter Legh knight banneret, one of the heroes of Agincourt. The other moiety was an ancient inheritance of the family of Holland, and had come to Henry duke of Exeter about ten years before his attainder, along with other properties held in tail male upon the death of John Holland,† to whom the duke was found by inquisition to

* It appears by a deed *s. d.* of Gilbert, son of Hugh de Haydock to Matthew his son (who lived in the reign of Edward the first) that for his moiety of the manor of Haydock homage and services were due: "Capitali Domino meo Dno. Roberto de Holland et heredibus," as well as "sectam judicis curie de Neuton."

† Robert de Holland, the second Baron Holland, died in 1373, when Matilda, daughter to his eldest son Robert deceased, wife of John lord Lovel K.G., of the age of 17, was found to be heir to the manors of Holland, Hale and Samlesbury, held of the duke of Lancaster; to the manor of Orrell, held of Ralph de Langton; and to one-fourth part of the manor of Dalton, held of the baron of Manchester; and John Holland his younger son, heir to the lands held in tail male, viz.: Half the manor of Haydock, one-fourth part of Over Derwent, five messuages and eight acres of land in Newton and sixteen acres of land in Lowton, held of Ralph de Langton; half the manor of Goldburn, held of Gilbert de Ince; one-sixth of Harwood, held of the baron of Manchester; and the manor of Brightmede, held of the duke of Lancaster.

John de Holland died *s. p.* 29 Henry VI.; and, by inquisition taken the following year, it appears that he held the manor of Torrisholme in socage and half that of Brightmede by knight's service of the king as duke of Lancaster, two bovates in Harwode of Reginald West knight (the baron of Manchester), half the manor of Hadoc, one bovat of land in Newton and one bovat in Over Derwent of Henry Langton; and that the duke of Exeter was twenty-nine years of age when he was served heir to his cousin.

of Newton passed, as stated above, to the Fleetwoods, and was sold in the seventeenth century by Sir Thomas Fleetwood baronet to Richard Legh of Lyme Esq., in whose successors it is now vested.

Newton was enfranchised in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and returned two members to parliament until the privilege was taken away by the Reform Act.

be next of kin and heir. This moiety and not that held by the Leghs is the manor of Haydock referred to in the grant to the duchess. Another portion of the duke's inheritance from his cousin was a bovate of land in Newton, held of Henry de Langton. This is doubtless the property referred to in the grant, and improperly though perhaps commonly called his Manor of Newton.* He certainly never held this Barony. Henry de Langton succeeded to the inheritance on the death of his father 26th February, 9 Henry VI., 1431, being then twelve years of age. He died 13th September, 11 Edward IV., 1471, and Elizabeth his widow in the following year. In the inquisitions† taken after their deaths 10th May 1473, 13 Edward IV., it is stated that Henry, having been seised of the Manors of Walton-in-le-Dale and of Newton-in-Makerfeld in his demesne as of fee, had granted them to James Harrington knight, Walter Wrottesley knight, John Banastre, son of William Banastre of Lostock, and James Banastre, chaplain; and the feoffees are found to have held the Manor of Walton by knight service, and the Manor of Newton by fealty, and an annual rent of two shillings, and to have given to Elizabeth, after her husband's death, the third part of the said Manors for her life. Richard Langton, Esq., was found to be son and next heir, and in each inquisition he is stated to be of full age. He was grandfather to Sir Thomas Langton named in this Visitation.

Unfortunately every repetition of an erroneous statement gives not merely a wider currency to it, but also a semblance of fresh authority for it. The misstatement in the history of Lancashire has been repeated with some amplification. We therefore offer no apology for the extent of these details, since it is due to the author whom we seek to correct, that the fullest evidence should be cited.

* It appears from an abstract made by the Rev. Canon Raines, that on the 7th March 30 Henry VI. the duke of Exeter leased to Peter Legh "O'ia maner: terr: ten: redd: et servic: cū o'ibz suis p'tinentiis in villis de Haydoke Newton Harewode Brightmede Overderwyne and Netherderwyne que nuper descenderunt eidem duci jure hereditari: post mortem Joh'is Holand militis" &c. Here the properties are identified as a portion of the inheritance just received from John Holand. Various other leases and releases exist 34 Henry VI. and 35 Henry VI.; and in a lease of the same estates granted in September 37 Henry VI. (1458) by the "high and myghty prynce Henry the duc of Excestre and Anne his wyeffe," they are described as their "lordshippes and manours of Haydokke, Newton-in-Makerfeld and Lauton, Bryghtmede, Harwode and Over Derwynde."

† Quoted from Christopher Townley's *Abstracts of Inquisitions*, which he "had from Mr. Evan Walls keep^r of the Rolles at Lanc^r the 26 January 1659."

THE ANCIENT SEALS

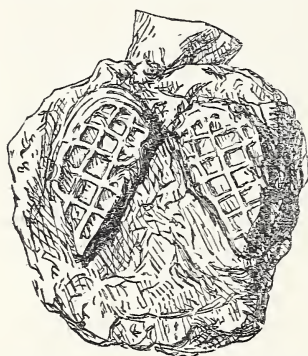
of the Banastres and Langtons, of which many impressions exist amongst the muniments at Lyme, afford some interesting illustrations of the usages of early heraldry; furnishing examples of the simple device or badge becoming a regular heraldic charge — of the amalgamation of two distinct coats into one — and of the counter-change of tincture, which took place when the issue of an heiress adopted the armorial bearings of their maternal ancestors.

We have discovered no authority from this source for the introduction of the second and third quarters into the coat recorded for Sir Thomas Langton at this Visitation, and conclude that the herald, not being aware that the arms of the Banastres, Barons of Newton, had been adopted by the Langtons, their successors, to the disuse of their own paternal coat, gave the cross patonce, a well-known cognizance of other branches of the family, to mark the Banastre descent.

The learned Camden (*Remains*, p. 157, edit. 1674) informs us that the Latin form of the name of Banastre was Balneator, which has led to the inference that it might be a title of office connected with the ceremony of the Bath used in conferring knighthood: but the *Glossary* of Ducange gives “Banaste,” “Banastre” and “Benate;”⁹ as words used in various parts of France, answering to the mediæval Latin “Banasta,” “Banas-tum,” or provincially “Banasto,” and having the meaning of a basket or creil, such as may be carried on the back or slung in pairs, as dossers (panniers) across a pack-saddle. Either of these interpretations might account for the allusive device which appears on their early seals, and which is found in the arms of the Banastres of Darwen, blazoned as *two dossers joinant in fesse*; and in another ancient coat of the name, as *water-bougets*. — *Vide*

⁹ These terms are doubtless derived from “Benna,” a provincial Latin word found in the classical dictionaries, with the meaning of a vessel or vehicle of wicker work.

Grafton's *Lancashire* in the College of Arms, and elsewhere.¹⁰ Whichever of these derivations of the name be preferred — whether it designated a drawer of water, or a bearer of burdens, or were a mere nickname, — no very elevated origin can be inferred for this family of feudal nobles, whose patriarch appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and one of whose scions ranks amongst the founders of the Order of the Garter.



The woodcut in the margin, rudely representing either two water-bags suspended in netting, or a pair of panniers of wicker-work, is copied from a seal of Warin Banastre, appended to a grant of premises in "Waletona" made to one Alured. The deed is without date, but may be assigned to an early year in the reign of King John.

Warin Banastre had succeeded his brother Richard, who died without issue, giving to the king (6 John 1204) four hundred marks for having the Makerfield fee. He died childless before the 23rd April 1205 (6 John), when the lordship of Makerfield was taken into the king's hand.

In the fifteenth year of King John (14th October 1213) Thurstan Banastre fined to the king to have an inquisition whether the territory of Makerfield with its appurtenances should descend to him in right of Robert his father and Warin his brother, whose heir he claimed to be. No distinct impressions of his seals have been found. He died about the year 1219, when Philip de Orreby, justice of Chester, obtained the wardship and marriage of Robert

¹⁰ What has been called a flesh-pot in the dexter chief point of another coat of Banastre is probably intended for a basket or a bucket. The French word *bougette* signifies a leathern bag.

his infant heir. Though no females are named in the printed pedigree of Orreby, it may reasonably be inferred that the justiciary would not have paid so large a sum as five hundred marks for the trust, without having in view the settlement of a daughter on this rich inheritance.

This conjectural filiation of Clementia, Robert Banastre's wife, is rendered all the more probable by our finding that chevronels gules were borne in the arms of Orreby, and that Robert Banastre the last Baron of that name, son of Robert and Clementia, was the first who can be proved to have used a seal of arms, those arms being three chevrons. The tincture we learn from the *Roll of Arms* of the time of Edward the Second, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas, to have been "de goules a iij cheverons de argent"—counterchanged again to argent three chevrons gules when this coat was adopted by the Langtons.

As the first of the following three seals was affixed to deeds without date, we cannot affirm to which of the two Robert Banastres, father or son, it may have originally belonged. The two seals of arms (one of which retains the badge of baskets or water-bougets) are proved by the dates of the deeds, to which they are attached, to have been used by the last Robert Banastre, son of Clementia.



John de Langeton derived his name from his estate in the

county of Leicester, where his ancestors were seated before the reign of Henry the Third.¹¹ He had married his ward, Alice Banastre, prior to 1296, as is proved by the inquisition on the death of Edmund earl of Lancaster, under whom John and Alice were found to hold a fee in this county. By a charter dated at Lincoln 14th February, in the 29th year of his reign (1301), King Edward the First, at the instance of John de Langeton the chancellor,¹² granted to John de Langeton his brother, markets, fairs and free warren in his manors of Newton-in-Makerfeld and Walton-le-Dale. In the 32nd of Edward the First, in the king's court at York, a month after Easter (April 1304), John son of Robert de Langeton and Alice his wife querentes, John de Lange-

¹¹ Nichols, in the *History of Leicestershire*, quotes from the Cotton Library a charter without date of Robert Earl of Leicester, who died in 1205, to which Robert de Langeton was a witness. The matriculus of Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, A.D. 1220, under the head of Ecclesia "de Langeton" has the following entry: "Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi [Evreux in Normandy] percipiunt ibi duas partes decimarum garbarum de dominico H. de Braybroc et Roberti de Langeton." These were the manors of East Langton and West Langton in the parish of Church Langton.

¹² There are other instances of a repetition of the same Christian name amongst brothers; but as the word "frater" was sometimes applied in classical Latin to the relationship of own cousins (as "fratello" is in Italian), it may possibly in this case have the wider signification. John de Langeton the Chancellor was also Bishop of Chichester. His tomb in that cathedral is in the transept under the large south window which he built. Lord Campbell, against evidence, assigns this dignity to the family of the same name in Lincolnshire. The Cardinal Stephen Langton Archbishop of Canterbury is also given to that family; but the truth is, that there exists no certain evidence of his parentage. The city of Exeter claims to have been his birthplace. Weever and Archbishop Parker assign him to the Leicestershire family; and the Rev. Charles Parkin, in *An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk*, published in 1775, cites an old pedigree which connects him with Walter de Langeton Bishop of Lichfield and Treasurer in the reigns of Edward the First and Second. The last named prelate held considerable property at Langton in Leicestershire and elsewhere, which was inherited by Edmund son of Sir Robert Peverell of Castle Ashby in Northamptonshire by Alice his wife, sister to the Bishop. In a stained glass window at Lichfield, a drawing of which was preserved by Dugdale, Bishop Walter de Langeton is represented in pontificalibus kneeling, with a coat of arms: or, a fesse chequy azure and gules.

ton clerk deforciant, a fine was levied of the manors of Walton-in-le-Dale, Newton and Lauton, and of the advowson of the church of Wigan with appurtenances, by which the manors and advowson aforesaid were settled on John and Alice and the heirs of John begotten of the body of Alice, with remainder to the right heirs of Alice. John de Langeton survived his wife and died before the 9th of Edward the Third. He was however alive on the 2nd July 1332, when as "Seigneur de Makerfeld" he attorneyed his Receiver, Richard de Neuton, to deliver seisin to Gilbert de Haydoke of two acres of waste lying in Neuton Wode, sealing these his letters with his seal: "A Neuton en Makerfeld le jeody pchein apres la fest des aposteles Seint Pere et Seint Paule l'an du regne le roy Edward tierce puis la conquest sisme."¹³

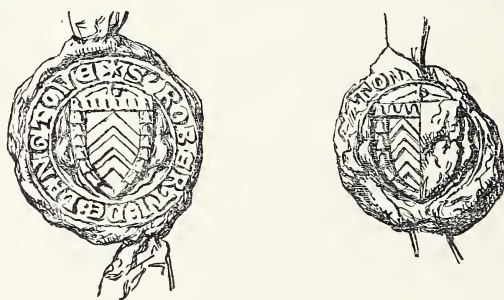


Their son Robert succeeded, and he, conjointly with his wife Margareta, levied a fine in the 9th year of Edward the Third (1335) of the third part of the manor of Langeton with appurtenances in the county of Leicester, of one messuage and one carucate of land in Hendon in the county of Middlesex, of one messuage and 38½ acres with appurtenances in Walton-in-le-Dale and of the manor of Hyndeleg, and half the manor of Goldburn

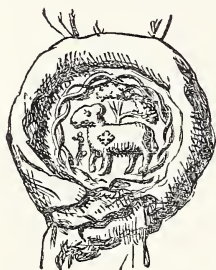
¹³ That these arms may have been derived from those of Marmion is not improbable as the Langtons appear to have held some of their possessions in the county of Leicester under that family. Nichols quotes an Inquisition of the year 1292, after the death of Philip Marmion, when it was found that Thomas de Langton held four and a half carucates of land in Langton of John de Langton, which John held them, of Philip de Marmion, as of the honor and castle of Tamworth on the service of one knight's fee.—Esc. 20 Edw. I. No. 36. The use of the ancient paternal coat was restored by Sir William Dugdale, who added a Canton vair in the arms allowed at his Visitation of Lancashire to the Langtons of Broughton Tower. We can however only look upon this as a curious accidental coincidence. The Canton as a difference was much affected by Sir William Dugdale, and it is not likely that in this case its addition to the arms of three chevrons had any other object than to create a distinction from the coat recorded for the Langtons of Lowe.

with appurtenances, in the county of Lancaster. Under this fine the original family property in Leicestershire passed to their second son Robert, whose descendants appear to have alienated it in the sixteenth century, but continued for about four hundred years to be seated at Lowe, their manor-house in Hindley.¹⁴

The seals of Robert and Margaret, appended to indentures made in the fifteenth year of Edward the First, shew that the paternal coat was used as a bordure to the charge of three chevrons derived from Banastre. 3



It cannot be stated when the use of the bordure was abandoned, as no later seal of arms has fallen under our notice, except that of the last baron, who used a shield bearing only three chevrons.



The seal placed on the margin is appended to an indenture made 13 Henry IV. (1412) between Henry de Langton (great grandson of Robert and Margaret) and Richard de Chorley. It is uncertain by which of these persons it was used. A seal of Robert Banastre tricked in one of the collections of abstracts of deeds in the British Museum strongly resembles this impression.

¹⁴ Robert Langton of Lowe, in a deed 28 Henry VIII. (1537), names his manor of Kyrk Langton and premises in the townships of Kyrk Langton, Est Langton, West

The seal of Ralph de Langton, son of Henry, was found amongst the evidences of the family of Trafford. It is appended, along with others, to a deed dated 6th May 1427, which, being of some interest as an early English document, as well as from the singularity of its form, we print at foot.¹⁵



The seal with the device of a pelican vulnerant was used by Richard Langton Esq. grandson of the above-named Ralph. It is appended to an arbitration bond respecting a right of road in Haidoke, 12th October 17 Edward IV. (1477.) The golden signet ring, of which it was the impression, was turned up on the point of a ploughshare some years ago in Brindle, a township contiguous to Walton-le-Dale. It has a legend cut inside the ring, "*de bon ruer.*" The owner was created a knight



Langton, Thorp Langton and Tyrleton in the county of Leicester; but in 1553 we find Robert Staveley in possession of the manor of West Langton, and the original family disappear, leaving little trace of their existence in the county. No one of the name appears in the list of freeholders in 1630.

¹⁵ ffor als myche as hit is a dede of charite in iche mat^r to record a sothe & knowen be hit to all men y^t wee S^r John of Assheton S^r Rauf of Longton S^r Rauf of Longford S^r Rauf of Radclyf knyghtes and John of Radclyf of Ordesall esquier weren p[']sent att Mamcest^r y^e Tyusday next after y^e fest of y^e Invencon of y^e holy crosse in y^e 3ere of y^e regne of Kyng Henry y^e sext aft^r y^e conquest fyft And herden Roger Jonesson a trewe husband a mon of sixty wynt^rs and ten of age and mōe swere open a Boke yatt he was p[']sent when Geffrey of Bulde enseoffet Henr. of Trafford y^e son of Henry of Trafford knyght in y^e manor of Whicleswych to hym and to hys heires for ev[']more be dede of fefment and y^e upon delyv[']d hym seisin and putte out one Rog^r of Entissyle y^t yat tyme was tenant at wylle in y^e same manor And also y^e sayd S^r John S^r Rauf &ce weren p[']sent y^e sayd daye 3ere and place when Thom le Pyp^r a mon of sixty wynt^s and ten of age and more swere and on a boke yat he was p[']sent at y^e livre of seisin yat aft^r y^e feofment was made to y^e sayd Henr. yat y^e sayd Thom mony 3eres after yat gederet y^e rent of y^e sayd manor and payet hit to y^e sayde Henry as to hym yat was lord of y^e same maner. In y^e witnes of y^e quache thyng to yese p[']sents l[']res wee have sette our seals. Writen day 3ere and place abuf sayd.



banneret by the lord Stanley on Hutton Field in the expedition against the Scots in 1481. He was grandfather to Sir Thomas Langton named in this Visitation, whose seal appears in the margin.

The arms attributed by the historians of Leicestershire to the family of Langton in that county are: Azure an eagle displayed with two heads argent, debruised by a bendlet sable. They are described by Burton as depicted on the tomb of Thomas de Langeton in the parish church of Church Langton.¹⁶ This, however, is proved not to have been the original coat of the family by the evidence of the seal of John de Langeton on page 23. It probably had its origin in a matrimonial alliance soon after the settlement of the Langtons in the county of Lancaster. We are supported in this view by finding amongst the Church Notes of Randle Holme (*Hurl. MSS.*, Cod. 2129): "At Wygan, in the glasse wyndowe of the church," a coat described as argent three chevrons gules impaled with argent an eagle displayed with two heads vert beaked and legged or.

Amongst the deeds at Lyme there is one dated 14 Edward III. (1340) by which William son of Henry de Orel settles property in Newton on Sir Robert de Langeton¹⁷ and Margaret his wife, with

¹⁶ The brisure is an ordinary mark of cadency, and a change of tincture between the charge and the field sometimes occurs with the same object; it may therefore be inferred that the occupant of the tomb was a cadet of the line seated at Lowe in Hindley, and owning the ancient patrimony in Leicestershire, of whose arms his would appear to have been a variation. The tincture of the shield upon this tomb may have been vert; for the colours green and blue are not always distinguishable.

¹⁷ A Robert having an eldest son John being found in two consecutive generations of the same family, and all living at the same time, sometimes renders it difficult to determine the identity of the parties to a deed. The grantee in this instance might either be Robert the second baron of Newton or his second son Robert. We cannot say that the wife of each of these may not have been named Margaret.

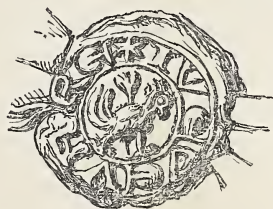
remainders to their son John, his brother Richard and to the right heirs of Richard. The same property was regranted by Robert and Margaret, for the term of their own lives, to William son of Henry de Orel; to revert on his death to them or the survivor of them "plenarie."

In the 42nd year of Edward III. (1368) John de Langeton¹⁸ grants premises which he had by the gift of Robert his father and William de Orel, and which had belonged to William de Orel, in the territory of Newton. In the same year this John, describing himself as son of Robert de Langeton knight of Hyndlegh, sealed with a shield bearing an eagle displayed with two heads,¹⁹ which device we find to have been used by William son of Richard de Orel in the 1st year of Edward the First.

We are consequently led to infer that the arms in the window of Wigan church recorded an alliance with a lady of the family of Orel. The Langtons of Lowe, lords of the manor of Hindley, continued the use of this coat, sometimes quartering it with the other of three chevrons (see Grafton's *Lancashire*, where it is attributed to an imaginary family of Lowe),



¹⁸ This John de Langeton used several different seals besides that with his coat of arms. One represented a bird of prey, with a smaller one in its talons; another appears to be a trophy, with the carcase or skin of a lion hanging upon it; a third is engraved in the margin. In the 19th Richard II. (1395) he executed an indenture with his cousin Raufe de Langeton baron of Newton touching a division of their title deeds.



¹⁹ The impression on this seal is somewhat worn, but the charge of an eagle displayed is confirmed by a drawing given with the abstract of this deed at p. 77b. (*Harl. MSS.*, Cod. 2112.)



and using the same device as a crest. Edward Langton, the last of this line, sealed his will in this manner on the 1st September 1731.²⁰

The descents of the elder line, in whom the lordships of Newton and Walton-le-Dale were vested, are accurately given in the pedigree at page 642, vol. iii. of Baines's *History of Lancashire*; but there are a few points which require correction. The error in delineating the crest has been already noticed.

Clementia Banastre, who married William de Lee, was not daughter of James Banastre, but his sister. It is on record that Robert her father gave to her in free marriage the manor of Mollington Banastre in the county of Chester, which was held by her descendants (the Hoghtons) of the Langtons as chief lords of the fee.

Joan, the wife of the first Ralph de Langeton, was a daughter of William de Radclyffe of the Tower. She survived her husband. He was a witness for Robert le Grosvenor in the famous cause of arms between Scrope and Grosvenor, temp. Ric. II.

Their grandson Ralph Langton, who died 9th Henry VI. (1431) at the age of thirty-five, is represented to have married Joan, daughter and coheir of William de Balderstone. This lady may have had a first husband bearing this name, but it could not have been the baron of Newton,²¹ as the old genealogical collectors

²⁰ An Irish family of this name, for some generations settled at Kilkenny, and afterwards resident in Spain, claims descent from the Langtons of Lowe, a younger brother of which house is stated to have emigrated to Ireland in the reign of Henry the Seventh. They use arms; argent three chevrons gules: crest; a human heart between wings erect; with the motto "All for religion;" in lieu of which "Sursum corda" has recently been adopted by the representative of the family. A pedigree in the Herald's Office, Dublin, affects to give an account of their early English ancestry, but is utterly untrustworthy in this respect; the tradition, however, is preserved of the abandonment of the ancient paternal arms; but they are described as those of a Yorkshire family, with whom no connection existed, and yet some of whose alliances and descents are improperly inserted in the pedigree.

²¹ In a pedigree of the Pilkingtons by Vincent, her first husband is called Thomas Langley.

who drew up the pedigree must have perceived, had they paid attention to dates and other circumstances. She survived a second husband Sir John de Pilkington, and became a nun. Whitaker quotes her will dated 2nd January 1497. Dying without issue her moiety of Balderstone passed to the heirs of her sister Isabel. Her father, William de Balderstone, was only three years old when Ralph, who is represented to have married his daughter, died.²² Ralph de Langton's wife was named Alice, and she survived him, fining for a writ of dower 16th August 9th Henry VI. (1431).

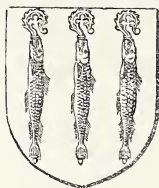
The marriage of the second Henry with a second Agnes de Davenport is no doubt a mistake of the compiler. His wife's name was Elizabeth, as appears by the inquisition post mortem 13th Edward IV. (1473), quoted at p. 18, from Christopher Townley's Abstract.

Joan, who married Richard Sherburne, should evidently have been placed a generation later, the dispensation for her marriage being dated 1472, and the Sherburne pedigree making her to be Henry's daughter.

Ralph, son of Sir Richard, had to wife Joan, not Elizabeth Southworth.

It was not Thomas the last baron of the name, but his grandfather, who was sheriff in 1567. The last baron was a knight of the Bath at the coronation of James the First, and died in 1604 aged forty-four. He was therefore about twenty-nine years of age when the fatal encounter with Mr. Hoghton took place at Lea Hall, on the night of 20-21 Nov. 1589, in the 32nd Elizabeth.

²² The inquisition on the death of Richard de Balderstone, who died 20th December 1456, was held 25th September 1457 (36 Henry VI.), when William was found to be son and heir and of the age of twenty-nine years.



The Abbay of Whaley.

The abbott was not at home.¹

Henry Lacy² (*corrected to John Lacy fil. Ric. fitz Eustace*) Constable of Chester first founder of Saint Bennets of Stanlowe.

¹ The abbot at the time of this Visitation was John Paslew B.D., who was arraigned and convicted of high treason, and hanged on the 12th March 1536-7.

² The correction of the first entry and the interlineations are in a different hand from that in the text. They do not occur in the copy of this Visitation in the College of Arms, which has the further entry (vide *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, p. 1267, vol. xx. CHETHAM SERIES): "John of Gante second Duc of Lancastre sone in Law and heyer to Henry the furste Duc of Lancastre."

The original family of Lacy had no part in the foundation of the abbey of Stanlaw, afterwards removed to Whaley.

The descents of the barons of Halton, constables of Chester, founders and benefactors of this abbey, are given at large, pp. 1 to 4 of the *Coucher Book*, vol. x. of the CHETHAM SERIES. John fitz Richard fitz Eustace, 6th baron of Halton, the first founder, is in this Visitation improperly called Lacy. His mother Albreda only succeeded to the inheritance of her half-brother, Robert son of Henry, the last of the old line of Lacy, in 1193, three years after her son's death, which took place at Tyre in 1190. In 1195 she settled it by fine on her grandson Roger, who was the first of the new line bearing that name.

The earldom of Lincoln was given to John de Lacy by his mother-in-law Hawise,

Roger Lacpe Constable of Chester & seconnde founder & nobes in the said place.

John Lacpe Earle of Lincolne iij^d founder of the said place.

Edmound Lacpe Earle of Lincolne 4 founder of the same.

Henry Lacp Earle of Lincolne vth founder & translator of the place of st. Bennets to Whaley.

Saint Thoms (*Plantagenet interlined*) Earle of Lancaster sonne in lawe and heyre to Henrye Lacpe Earle of Lincolne.

Henry Grysmounde (*Plantagenet interlined*) Earle of Lancaster Brother and heire to Saint Thoms.

Henry the first Duke of Lancaster sonne and heyre to Henry (*interlined* Thearle was) the first duke of Lancaster of the Plantagenets.

ARMS. *Azure (b) three whales hauriant argent (ar) in each mouth a crosier.*³

who had it from her brother Ranulf Blundevill earl of Chester, and it was confirmed to him by king Henry the Third in 1232. Dugdale says that this title was not used by his son Edmund, but he is probably in error, as we find that Edmund is called earl of Lincoln in a patent of safe conduct to the king and queen of Scotland 5th September 1255.

Henry, the last of this line, was earl of Salisbury jure uxoris as well as earl of Lincoln.

³ In Moule's *Heraldry of Fish* the blazon is given as gules three whales hauriant or, in each mouth a crozier of the last.



Ruston.¹

ARMS ———² *a lion passant sable (sa) langued gules (g) ;
a chief argent (ar).*

RISHTON or Rushton is a manor in the fee of Clithero. The Talbots of Bashall possessed manorial rights there and a mansion called Holt. The family who assumed the local surname also had an interest in the manor.

It was found by an inquisition on the death of Richard Rissheton, 15th September 1425 (4 Henry VI.), that Robert de Praers held the manor of Rissheton juxta Harwode in the time of Edward the First, and gave it in marriage with his sister Margery to Gilbert son of Henry de Blakburn. The descents are there given in lineal succession from father to son through Henry, Gilbert, Robert, Ralph, to this Richard, who died without issue seised of the manor of Ponthalgh in the township of

¹ In Dugdale's copy of this Visitation Ruston occurs before the abbey of Whalley; in neither copy is any name or pedigree entered.

² No colour is given to the field either in the Office or the Museum copy. In Grafton's *Lancashire* the field is or, and the chief gules; but in the Visitations of 1613 and 1664 the chief is sable.

Church, of 1 messuage, 1 toft, 18 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Rissheton, besides property in Oswaldtwistle and Clithero, to which his brother Roger (aged thirty-three) succeeded.³

Another brother, Henry, marrying an heiress of Clayton-le-Moors,⁴ founded the line which was seated at Dunkenhalth, and from which branched the Rishtons of Antley and afterwards those of Sparth.

The Rishtons of Dunkenhalth entered at the Visitation of 1567;⁵ the Rishtons of Sparth at the Visitation of 1613; the Rishtons of Antley and the chief line of Ponthalgh in 1664.

Ponthalgh and Dunkenhalth were contiguous estates. At the time of this Visitation Roger Rishton, said to be great-grandson of the heir named in the above cited inquisition, was proprietor of the first named place. The family was continued through his second son, William Rishton of Micklehey, the elder brother Ralph,⁶ after a series of strange matrimonial adventures, dying without legitimate issue male.

Henry Rishton, contemporaneously of Dunkenhalth, was suc-

³ The descents in this inquisition (quoted from Christopher Townley's *Abstract*) differ from those recorded in his extract of an entry on the Patent Roll 4 Hen. V. made prior to the inquisition on the death of Ralph the father of Richard. The Roll makes Robert to be father to a second Gilbert and he to a second Robert, father to Ralph, which is no doubt the correct line of descent. It also recites that the manor of Rishton was in the king's hands by reason of the outlawry of Thomas Talbot of Davington, in the county of Kent.

⁴ Cecilia daughter of Henry de Clayton married Adam son of Henry de Grimshaw, and Margaret, her sister, married Henry de Rishton, in the time of Edward III.

⁵ This coat is there recorded as having the field *or*, the chief *argent* (?), and the lion *sable*, with a crescent for difference.

⁶ Reading, as we frequently do in early records, of marriages made between mere children, we are apt to consider that they were but contracts of betrothal for the future union of the parties upon their reaching a suitable age; and no doubt in most cases it was so, while many of the divorces recorded were simply dissolutions of such early engagements, one or both of the contracting parties objecting "pubertate adveniente" to the consummation of the marriage. There is reason however to believe that in many cases children were not merely contracted, but actually wedded and bedded.

Ralph Rishton the heir of Ponthalgh, whose marriage with Helen, daughter of

ceeded by his son John, who got involved in troubles caused by his kinsman's irregularities, and cut rather a sorry figure.

Richard Towneley of Royle, took place not long before the date of this Visitation, was then only nine years of age and his bride barely ten. Their nuptials were publicly solemnised in the church of Altham, and the young couple went to reside with the girl's grandfather, Nicholas Towneley of Greenfield, where they remained for two or three years; after his death removing to Royle, the abode of her father, and living together as man and wife.

In causes before the Consistory Courts, to which Ralph Rishton was in after years a party, it was essential to ascertain whether this had been a complete marriage; evidence was consequently produced to prove the cohabitation of the parties at Greenfield, at Royle and at Ponthalgh, and to show that while still a youth and being trained to arms in the household of Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton (one of the heroes of Flodden), Ralph frequently visited his wife at her father's house. During his absence, while serving as "petty capten" under Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall in the Scottish wars, Helen became deranged. On his return Ralph seduced from her home Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Parker of Horrocks,* and sought to obtain a divorce from his wife. Not being able to accomplish his object in a regular manner, he procured through an official at Bury a pretended divorce and went through a ceremony of marriage with Elizabeth Parker, with whom he lived eight years and by whom he had several children. This marriage was however pronounced to be illegal; and Ralph had to pay four pounds at Blackburn Church for his penance, and was also bounden in four pounds to abstain from the company of Elizabeth Parker.

We then hear of his having formed an illicit connexion with Ann, daughter of Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall and half-sister of his commander Sir Thomas Talbot. Dame Ann Stanley her mother, whose first husband was Sir Edmund Talbot, and who was now a second time a widow, lived at the mansion of Holt, a property of the Talbots in Rishton; not far distant was the chapel of Harwood, and thither she carried her daughter by night and forced the unfortunate young woman, who was then three months gone with child, into a marriage with John Rishton of Dunkenhalth. In spite of the efforts of her unnatural parent, Mistress Ann effectually resisted cohabitation, and she was eventually released from her difficult position by a divorce.

Ralph having become a free man through the death of his first wife, by whom he had no issue, was sued by Elizabeth Parker for restitution of conjugal rights; but she failed in her suit, not being able to disprove the validity of the marriage of Helen Towneley, which of course invalidated her own. Ralph then took his paramour Ann Stanley to wife, and had seven lawful children beside two born ante matrimonium.

His death does not appear to have put a stop to the troubles which his irregular conduct had caused; for in March 1572-3 we find that Elizabeth Parker sued one of the tenants for dower unsuccessfully.

* Otherwise Harrockford, near Clitheroe.



John Talbott of Saleberry

had to his first wife Anne, daughter to Newe Sherburne, & they have yssue John, Jane, Anne & Margeret.¹

The said John had to his 2nd wife Anne, daughter to Ric: Bannester of Altham, & they have no yssue.

A verrey gentle Esquir & worthy to bee taken payne for.

ARMS. *Argent (ar) three lioncels rampant purpure (p);
in the centre point a trefoil slipped (p).*²

CREST. *A Talbot statant argent (ar).*³

¹ Dr. Whitaker (*History of Whalley*, 3rd edit., p. 432) made the mistake of assigning no children to the first marriage.

² The office copy of this Visitation gives the trefoil as *purpure*. In the Visitation of 1567 no colour is indicated, and the trefoil is placed in the centre chief. Its tincture might be *vert* if we suppose *p* in this case to stand for *proper*.

³ The dog is *langued gules* in the office copy. In the Visitation of 1567 its tincture

Salebury or Sailsbury, now spelled Salesbury, a township in the parish of Blackburn, and a manor in the Lacy fee, gave its name to a race of local proprietors, from whom the estate passed into the family of Cliderhou, a numerous tribe who derived their name from the town where the ancient mansion of their chief was situate, and who possessed considerable estates in the hundred of Blackburn. Part of these passed to the Radcliffes of Wimmerley,⁴ but Salebury and Clayton-le-Dale, with other property, devolved upon Sibilla, daughter and heir of Robert de Cliderhou, who married Richard son of John de Radcliffe of Ordeshall, being his second wife.

They had a son Roger, who appears to have died without issue.⁵

is *sable*, and it is charged with the difference of a trefoil on the shoulder: in that of 1664-5 the distinctions are omitted, and the crest is given as a Talbot *passant sable*.

N.B. This family quartered in right of their descent from Cliderhou *gules a saltire engrailed or*.

Their motto was "*Touts jours fidèle*."

⁴ "At the northern extremity of the town is an ancient mansion called the Alleys, which was the manor-house of the family of Cliderhow, and afterwards, by marriage with an heiress of that family, of the Radcliffes of Wimmerley, at least as early as 1332. It appears to have been a strong tower-built house, of which some remains exist at present, and more are remembered; and the whole, together with a large enclosure behind, has been surrounded by a deep moat. The demesne appertaining to this mansion consisted of sixty-four Lancashire acres, including a small park of fourteen acres, called Salthill-hey park, and was sometimes conveyed as the manor of Cliderhow." (Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, 3rd edit., 1818, p. 281.)

On the following page this learned and accomplished author speculates, with an amusing disregard of dates, upon the alliance which had connected these two families. He complains that the compilers of the Lancashire pedigrees have left that of Cliderhou "in confusion worse confounded," and he confesses that he abandons the earlier part of the genealogy in despair. There exists, nevertheless, evidence of the line of descent amongst the Townley MSS., to which Dr. Whitaker had access, and from which we have compiled the pedigree in the Appendix.

⁵ A deed of the date of 2 Henry VI. is cited by Christopher Townley, by which a certain messuage, called Smallthwaites in Esington, with land adjacent, in the tenure of Avilla, widow of Richard Talbot, and another messuage with appurtenances in Newton-in-Bowland, are settled upon Sir Henry and Joanna de Houghton for their

Their daughter Joanna married Sir Henry, second son of Sir Adam de Houghton and brother of Sir Richard de Houghton of Houghton Tower,⁶ and inherited the estates of Pendleton in the parish of Whalley, of Salesbury and Clayton, and other property.

Sibilla left no issue either by her second husband Sir Richard Mauleverer of Beamsley, or by her third husband Sir Roger de Fulthorpe, a gentleman of Yorkshire, who was one of the judges of Common Pleas. The latter died in exile in May 1393 (16 Richard II.). His widow died 21st December 1414 (2 Henry V.), when Joanna her daughter, wife to Sir Henry de Houghton, became lady of Salebury, being then thirty-six years of age.⁷

lives; then on Roger de Radcliffe, Joanna's brother, and heirs male; remainders to Richard de Houghton, son of Sir Henry, and heirs male; then to Peter, son of Richard Talbot, and heirs male; then to Giles, brother of Peter, and heirs male; and afterwards to the right heirs of Joanna.

If this date be given correctly, and if Roger were in life in 1424, how was it that his sister Joanna was found to be the heir of Sibilla in 1414? Was he born ante matrimonium?

⁶ The name of *Houghton* is so spelled in all the deeds of this family abstracted by Christopher Towneley, from which we quote. *Hoghton* is now the established mode of writing the name, and is more consonant with primitive usage.

⁷ The pedigree of Houghton of Pendleton (*History of Whalley*, p. 259) requires some correction.

The third husband of Sibilla de Cliderhou is there named Sir *William* instead of Sir *Roger* de Fulthorp, and he is stated to have been executed as well as attainted for high treason. His death in exile is stated in our text upon the authority of the sketch of his life by Mr. Foss. (*The Judges of England*, vol. iv. p. 55.) His son Sir William was the issue of a prior marriage, and not the son of Sibil, as Mr. Foss supposes him to be.

Richard de Houghton, the Parker of Leagram, from whom sprang the Houghtons of Pendleton, was not the legitimate issue of the marriage of Sir Henry with Joanna, as the pedigree represents him to be. The proof that he was not so is the inquisition p. m. of Sir Henry held in 1425, when Richard, son of Sir William de Houghton, son of Richard the brother of Sir Henry, was found to be his kinsman and next heir.

Richard de Houghton of Leagram Esq. is, however, repeatedly styled in deeds "filius Henrici militis," though nowhere does it appear who was his mother.

Sir Henry's wife evidently desired his succession to her inheritance, for many settlements were made having this for their object, giving remainders not to any Cliderhou, but to Peter Talbot and to Giles his brother. They were the sons of Richard

Joanna's marriage proving childless, the manors of Salebury and Clayton-le-Dale reverted to her mother's family (though not without contention on the part of Richard the son of Sir Henry de Houghton), and again were at the disposal of a lady, Isabella, daughter (and coheir with her sister Joanna) of Richard de Cliderhou and of Agnes his wife. She had intermarried, prior to 1423,⁸ with John Talbot, son of William Talbot, who (according to Dodsworth) was a younger son of Edmund Talbot of Bashall in the county of York.⁹ Isabella died 1st August 1432 (10 Henry

Talbot, whom we presume to have been of Slaidburn, a younger son of Sir Edmund Talbot of Bashall, their mother being Avella or Avellina, daughter to P. de Rigmaden. (Vide note § on p. 39.)

Sir Henry de Houghton was knight of the shire for the county of Lancaster 1 Henry IV. and 8 Henry V.

⁸ It appears by the Lichfield registers, L. 9, fo. 142, that John Talbot and Isabella Clytherow had married in ignorance of the existence of any impediment, and that it afterwards came to their knowledge that they were related in the fourth degree of consanguinity, whereupon they had prayed for and in 1423 obtained a dispensation.

Dr. Whitaker is again at fault as to the parentage of Isabella, the heiress who brought Salesbury to the Talbots. He represents her to be the daughter of Sir Richard Mauleverer by Sybyl, daughter and heir to Sir Robert de Cliderhou. The same statement occurs in the volume of *Lancashire Pedigrees* in the Leeds Library, and has been repeated by Baines (*History of Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 341), as well as in the notes at pp. 279 and 295, vol. ii. pt. ii. of the *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. xxi. of the CHETHAM SERIES. The authorities for the correction of this statement will be found in the Appendix.

⁹ The Talbots of Bashall are recognised by the genealogists as a branch of the highly connected Norman stock,* which has given to the peerage the earldoms of Shrewsbury and Talbot. Their lands (which afterwards passed by heir female to the Stuteviles) lay in the county of Lincoln, which circumstance probably led to the settlement of Robert Talbot at Huddersfield, within the fee of the Earls of Lincoln in Yorkshire. Edmund de Laci, who died in 1257, gave to Thomas Talbot the land of "Hudresfeld," which his father Robert and Matilda his mother had held for life. Christopher Towneley believed him, for reasons which he cites, to be the first grantee (from the same earl) of Bashall (originally Beckshalgh, or the hill by the brooks, vide Whitaker's *History of Craven*, p. 25) in the parish of Mitton, deanery of Craven.

In the inquisition taken towards the close of the reign of Henry III. of the fees

* They inherited the blood of the Earls of Warenne through the Gournays, and thus were kindred to the Dukes of Normandy.

VI.), her son John being then six years of age. Her husband

held by the Earl of Lincoln of the Honor of Lancaster in Blackburnshire, Nicholas de Ruyshton, Richard de Ruyshton and Thomas Talbot were found to hold one knight's fee of that Honor (viz. Rishton). Edmund the king's son, afterwards the first Earl of Lancaster, having been endowed with sundry lands, which had been taken from Edmund de Laci, who had borne arms against the king, afterwards granted Bashall to this Thomas Talbot, who dying before the third of Edward I. was succeeded by his son Edmund,* whose name and arms appear on a roll of the time of Edward II. edited by Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, as "Sire Edmon Talebot, de argent, a iij lioncels de pourpre."

In the 32 year of Edward I. he had a charter of free warren in his demesne lands of Bascholf in the county of York, and of Hapton in the county of Lancaster, and another of the like privilege in the manor of Ruishton in the county of Lancaster.

He died ante 4 Edward II. and was succeeded by his eldest son John, who was still under age and in ward of the king 20 of Edward II. John was alive 3 Edward III. (1330), when he ceded Hapton to Gilbert de la Leigh.† He appears to have been succeeded by his next brother Thomas,‡ the second of that name, who probably died before the 38 Edward III., when we find his son, the second Edmund, in controversy with Robert son of Gilbert de Ruyshton respecting the right to the manor of Ruyshton.

Edmund was deceased 46 Edward III. (1373). He appears to have had several sons — Thomas his successor (under age and in ward to Sir Thomas Banastre), Richard of Slaidburn,§ William and others. It is this William whom Dodsworth identi-

* There were five Thomas Talbots and four Edmund Talbots occurring in alternate generations of the descent of this family. The property of Bashall passed from father to son (except in two instances where brothers inherited) for eleven generations, until it went out of the family by heir female in the seventeenth century.

† Hapton had been the ancient inheritance of Reinerus de Arches and fell to John de Altaripa and Matilda his wife in the division which took place between them and Elias de Knoll and Amicia his wife in 1265 (50 Henry III.) Thomas de Altaripa, described as "quondam vir Margarete," is recorded by an inquisition (held 19 Edward II.) to have granted the manor of Hapton to Gilbert de la Leigh, who was seised until Henry de Lascy Earl of Lincoln, the chief lord of the fee, entered and enfeoffed Edmund Talbot. After his death there were contentions between his heir and Gilbert, which ended by John Talbot granting the manor to de la Leigh, and receiving 300 marcs as consideration.

‡ In the pedigree of Talbot of Bashall, printed by Dr. Whitaker in the *History of Craven*, Thomas Talbot is stated to be son and heir, as if inheriting from his father; and John is not named in the succession; whereas Thomas inherited from his brother John, who was the son and heir to Edmund.

§ Christopher Towneley gives the following descent from Richard: — He married Avella or Avellina, daughter of Peter Rigmaden. He was buried at Stede 10 Richard II., and appears to have left two sons, Peter and Giles, vide note 7, p. 38. His son Peter, who stands on the roll of pardons 15 Henry VI., married Anna, daughter of Giles Dutton, and had Giles and Richard. Giles is on the roll of pardons 39 Henry VI. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hapton of Armley Hall, and had Edmund, Nicholas (who was heir to his brother), Giles and William. William had Giles (who inherited Slaidburn) and Edmund, both of whom were alive 16 Henry VII. when their uncle Nicholas made his will.

survived until the 27th year of Henry VI., and was followed in the possession of the manor of Salebury by seven John Talbots in succession; in every instance, except one (where a grandson inherited), the descent being from father to son.

The second lord of Salebury of this line (who is omitted in some of the pedigrees) was distinguished as "littell John Talbot," and obtained an unenviable fame through the part which he took in the betrayal of King Henry VI.¹⁰ Two years after he came to the estate he obtained by the award of Sir Thomas Stanley and Sir Thomas Harrington a final adjustment of the dispute with the Houghtons concerning the inheritance of Jane that was the wife of Sir Henry Houghton Knt., by which the manor of "Penylton" was adjudged to the latter family. He married Joanna, daughter to Sir John de Radcliffe Knt. Of them we find in the *Bibl. Cotton*.

flies with William the father of John, the first of Salebury; vide Pedigree *Harl. MSS.* Cod. 1987, p. 46; a document inaccurate, however, in sundry particulars.

Thomas Talbot, the third of the name, was alive 5 Henry V. (when he had a pardon of his outlawry), and was succeeded by a third Edmund, who lived through the reign of Henry VI. but was dead 2 Edward IV.

His son and heir, the fourth Thomas, was under age at the death of his father. He took part in the betrayal of King Henry VI., in company with his kinsman John of Salebury and Sir Thomas Harrington, and had an annuity of 40*l.* granted to him and his heirs in consequence of this good service to the house of York. Others of the family are supposed to have been also concerned in this affair, as there were pensions of 10*l.*, 20*l.* and 15*l.* to Thomas, Edmund and William Talbot.

The eldest son of Sir Thomas Talbot died before him, and without male issue; the inheritance consequently passed to a fourth Edmund, who after the death of his first wife Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Harrington of Hornby (by whom he left no surviving issue), married secondly Ann, daughter of John Hart, and sister of Sir Percival Hart of Lullingstone Castle in the county of Kent, the lady who was mother to the fifth Thomas Talbot, and who, when widow of her second husband Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall, played a part in the transactions mentioned at p. 34.

¹⁰ In consideration of which "good and faithful service" Edward IV., 29 July, in the fifth year of his reign, granted him and his heirs an annuity of twenty marcs, which was confirmed to his son Sir John and his heirs by Richard III. 26 July anno regni 2^o, 1484.

Vespasian, D xvii. p. 40, the following record: "In the chapel¹¹ window at Salebury: 'Orate p' aīab; Jūh'is Talbot armigeri et Joan^e uxoris ejus liberūq; suorum qui istā fenestrā fieri fecerūt. A^o 1464.'"¹²

John their son, who was knighted at Hutton field in Scotland 22 Edward IV. (1482), married Ann, daughter to Sir Ralph Ashton of Middleton, and died 10 August 1511, when his son John, known as "long John Talbot," succeeded at the age of 24. He married Isabel, daughter to Sir Richard Towneley Knt., and died about 1515, an inquisition held 7 Henry VIII. showing his son John (the fifth of the name and the subject of the entry in this Visitation) to have then been fourteen years of age. This "verrey gentle esquier" died 30 August 1551 (*Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian* D xvii. p. 49), having had several children by his second wife (who survived him), amongst whom was "limping" Thomas Talbot,¹³ an antiquary of considerable reputation, who was keeper of the Records in the Tower, and the friend of Camden.

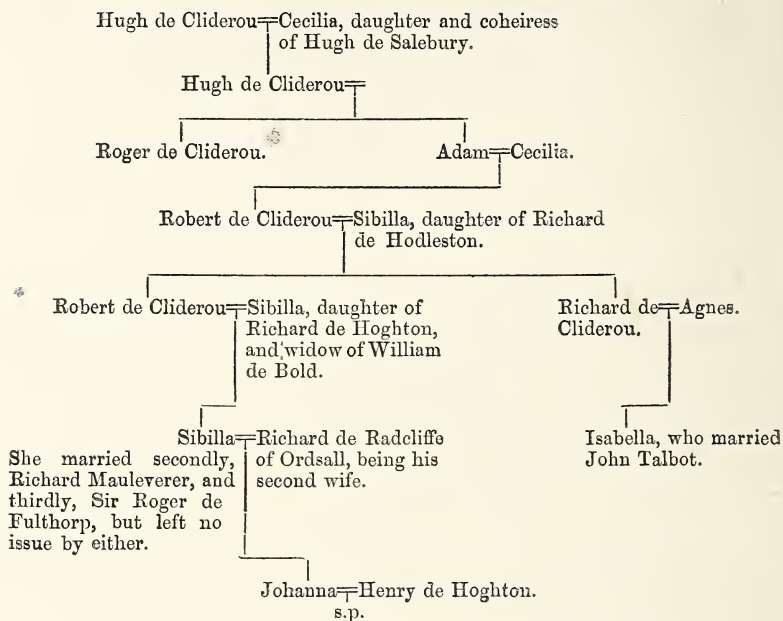
Since the preceding sheets were printed off, a careful pedigree of the Cliderous of Salebury has been compiled for the new edition

¹¹ In 1371, a license was granted to Robert de Cliderhou Knt., and to Isabella [Sibilla] his wife to have divine service in their oratory at Salebury for two years, and in 1376 a similar license was granted to Sibilla relict of Sir Robert de Cliderow. On the 27 December 1406, 8 Henry IV., John, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, granted this privilege for three years to the lady Sibilla de Fulford (*sic in Towneley MSS.*) lady of Salesbury.

¹² The transcriber (who was no other than Thomas Talbot the antiquary), with a curious disrespect for contemporary evidence, added: "I suppose the wife's name should be Isabel and not Joan;" yet he had found at Ribchester the memorial window: "Jūh'is Talbot et Isabella uxoris sue;" on which he remarks, "she hathe three doghters kneling by her. The rest of superscription in Latin is broken downe owte of window."—The inscription at Ribchester was on the earlier generation: that at Salebury was on the second John Talbot and his wife.

¹³ The volume of the Cotton library referred to, contains a sketch of the pedigree of Talbot made by him in 1580, showing his relationship to the Tildesleys through the Leylands of Morleys and the Singletons of Withgill, into which family a daughter of the third John Talbot of Salebury had married. In Dugdale's *Visitation* this Thomas Talbot is noticed as slain by Dewhurst; but this is a mistake. The pedigree of Talbot of Salebury prepared for the new edition of Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*, shows that it was John Talbot, an illegitimate son of the house one generation later, to whom that accident occurred.

of Whitaker's *Whalley*. This renders it unnecessary to include in an appendix to this volume the details promised. We therefore give the descents of Cliderou without crowding the page with dates.



It may not be amiss to mention, before concluding this article, that Thomas Talbot of Bashall, who is stated in the pedigree in Whitaker's *History of Craven* to have married Maria, daughter and heiress of Nigel de Halton, had to wife, Agnes, daughter and heiress of Alan de Catterall of Wigglesworth, by Isabella, daughter and heiress of the said Nigel de Halton.

The property in Clitheroe which was the inheritance of the Radcliffes of Winmarley, does not appear to have come to them directly from the Cliderous, but by marriage with a coheiress of the family of Plesington.

The pedigree of Talbot given in Vol. 88 of the Chetham series, does not agree with Dugdale's record in the College of Arms:—a remark which it is to be regretted, is applicable to other pedigrees in the latter part of that volume.



S^r John Townley of Townley Knight

had to his firste wief one who was doughter to S^r Charles Appillysdon & one of the heyres of Gatesford; whereby he beareth the goats. I wote not what her name is nor I made no greate inquisition, for he would have no noate taken of hym, saying that ther was no more Gentilmen in Lancashire But my Lord of Derbye & Mountegle.

I soght hym all day Rydinge in the wyld countrey & his reward was ijs, wh the guyde hadd the most p^{te} and I had as evill a jorney as ebr I hadd.

ARMS. *Argent (ar) a fesse and three mullets in chief sable (sa); impaling sable (sa) three goats salient argent (a).*

We may fairly attribute the inaccuracy of the herald's record to the discourtesy of his reception. The arms impaled with those of Towneley, are Gaythforth, which should have been borne quarterly with Pilkington.

The wife of Sir John Towneley was Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Pilkington, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of James Gaythforth. Sir Charles had been in great favour with King Edward IV. as was also his brother Sir John, who founded the chantry in the parish church of Wakefield, where

his arms are recorded as the same as those of the Pilkingtons of Pilkington in Lancashire, viz.: argent a cross patonce gules voided of the field, differenced by an annulet in the dexter chief point.¹

John Towneley had been made the ward of Sir Charles Pilkington when nine years old at the time of his father's death in 1482, a contract for his marriage having been made about two years previously.

Sir John Towneley was son of Sir Richard Towneley, who, shortly before his death, had been knighted by the Lord Stanley on Hutton field at a great review of the army returning from the campaign in Scotland 22 August 1482. Sir John's mother was Johanna, daughter of Richard Southworth of Samlesbury. Sir John had by his first wife, Isabella, who is stated to have died in 1522, Richard, his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Henry Foljambe of Walton, in the county of Derby; Charles, who married Elizabeth Kay of the parish of Rochdale; Helen, wife of Robert Nevile of Liversedge, in the county of York; Grace, wife, first, of Sir Robert Hesketh of Rufford, and secondly, of Lawrence Habbergham;² Johanna married, first, to Thomas Shirburne, and secondly, to Ralph Shuttleworth of Hacking; Jane,

¹ The will of Sir Charles Pilkington is dated at Worksop 3 July 2 Richard III. (1484), and was proved before Thomas, archbishop of York, on the 24 June A.D. 1485 in the fifth year of the archbishop's translation. *Brit. Mus., Cott. MS. Tit., B viii. f. 314*. He names besides his wife and daughter, a base son Edward, and Edward, son of his late brother Sir John Pilkington. He directs his burial to take place before the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the parish church of Worksop. Sir Charles was one of the knights at the coronation of King Richard III. and had been constable of Nottingham castle.

Edward, son of Sir John Pilkington, died in his minority, when the grants which Sir John had had from King Edward IV. to whom he had been esquire of the body, reverted to the crown. Other property, however, fell to his base son Robert, from whom descend the Pilkingtons of Chevet. We have been unable to trace the link between this line of Pilkington and the house of Pilkington in Lancashire. They do not occur in the entails of the Verdon inheritance which came to Sir John de Pilkington by his marriage with the heiress of that family shortly after A.D. 1383.

² Dr. Whitaker records the name of a mistress of Sir John Towneley to have been Jenet Ingham, by whom he appears to have had several children. A very curious case came before the Ecclesiastical court at York in reference to a reputed

wife of William Dalton ; Elizabeth, wife of John Cooke of London; and Margaret, wife of Nicholas Banastre of Alvetham.

At the time of this visitation, Sir John Towneley was married to a second wife Anne, daughter of Ralph Catterall, by whom he had no issue. She took in second marriage, William Radcliffe of Hope, son of Sir Alexander Radcliffe of Ordsall. Sir John founded a chantry in the parish church of Burnley in 15 Henry VII. (1500). In his will dated 28 April 31 Henry VIII. (1539), he calls himself of Hapton, a manor held by knight's service, the inheritance of his paternal ancestors de la Legh.

Richard, the heir of Sir John Towneley, was succeeded by his son Richard, who married Frances, daughter and heiress of Christopher Wimbyse of Nocton, by Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas Byron of Clayton, and sister to Sir John Byron, the last legitimate representative of that family. Mary, their sole daughter and heiress, married John (son of her great uncle Charles Towneley), who suffered much persecution on the score of his religion as is recorded by his grandson Christopher Towneley, "the indefatigable transcriber," in the following words: "This John about y^e 6 or 7 yeare of her Ma^{tie} y^t now is for professing the Apostolicall Catholick Romane faith was imprisoned first at Chester Castle then sent to Marishallsea then to Yorke Castle then to the Blokehouses in Hull then to y^e Gatehouse in Westm^r then to Manchester then to Broughton in Oxfordshire then twice to Ely in Cambridgeshire and soe now of 73 yeares old and is bound to appeare and keepe wthin 5 miles of Towneley his house who hath since y^e Statute of 23 paid into y^e Excheq^r 20^{li} y^e month and doth still that there is paid allready above 5000^{li} anno domini 1601—"

illegitimate daughter of Sir John Towneley named Margaret, who became the second wife of Lawrence Habbergham to whom Grace, one of his legitimate children, had been previously married. The judgment given was to the effect that Margaret's mother, Jenet Ingham, being a single woman, it could not be certainly known that she was sister to Grace, as she might have been begotten of another man than of the said Sir John Towneley. It was therefore held, that Lawrence and Margaret might continue to dwell together as man and wife; both by God's laws and the laws ecclesiastical of the realm; and judgment was recorded accordingly.

The crest of this family is a sparrowhawk proper with jesses and bells, sitting on a perch or, entwined by a riband gules—motto *Tenez le vray*.

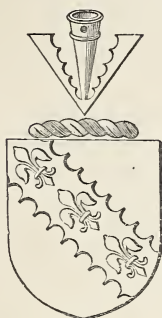
The disclaimer of gentility is amusing; for if ancient descent and hereditary possessions confer such distinction, of no family in Lancashire can it be more truly said *nascuntur generosi*.

Paternally they descend from Gilbert (son of Michael) de la Legh, who had lands in Cliviger in the thirteenth century, and was a retainer of the great house of Lacy, Earls of Lincoln. His son John married Cecilia, the heiress of Richard de Towneley, whose wife was also named Cecilia. This Richard de Towneley was the son of Geoffrey, the representative of a long line of hereditary deans of Whalley in the Saxon times, whose mother was a daughter of Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, and had as a grant in free marriage "lands in Tunleia, Coldcotes, and Snodesworth."

Towneley having become the principal seat of the family, Richard, son of John de la Legh, assumed the name of Towneley.

The arms are found on a seal of Gilbert de la Legh, son of John, in 43 Edward III. (1368-9). Dr. Whitaker believed that they came with the estate by the female ancestry; but the same arms, with a slight distinction, were borne by the Dyneleys who also sprung from Cliviger. (See vol. xcv, p. 122.) I incline, therefore, to think with Christopher Towneley, that they are the paternal coat of the de la Leghs.

Dr. Whitaker had adopted a theory on insufficient evidence, which is contradicted by the family muniments abstracted by Christopher Towneley, that Gilbert de la Legh was an off-shoot of the great family of Legh in Cheshire, and attributed to the Towneleys, a first quarter of arms which were borne by that family, for which there is no authority. As this question has been discussed in notes to the new edition of the *History of Whalley*, it is needless here to recite the argument.



Robert Holt of Stubbleley

married an olde woman by whom he hadd no yssue, & therfore he wold not have her name entered.

ARMS. *Argent (ar); on a fesse¹ engrailed sable (sa) three fleurs-de-lis of the field (ar).²*

CREST. *On a wreath argent (a) and gules (g) a pheon sable (sa).*

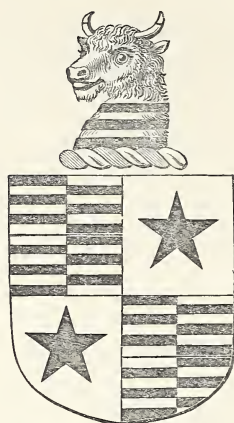
Stubley is an estate near Littleborough in the township of Hundersfield, parish of Rochdale, where the Holts appear to have been seated for some generations.

Subsequently to the date of this visitation we find from information communicated by the Rev. Canon Raines, that Robert Holt married Cecily, daughter of Andrew Barton of Smithells. [Covenants dated 2 June 34 Henry VIII. 1542]. She was evidently therefore his second wife. He left female issue only.³ One daughter, Mary, was married to her kinsman, Charles Holt, who recorded his pedigree in 1567. We find the family entered also in the two subsequent visitations.

¹ "Bend" in the Office copy, where no tinctures are given for the wreath.

² In the engraving the arms are represented as in the later visitations. The ordinary there described being a bend and not a fesse.

³ Alice married John, son and heir of Thomas Greenhalgh of Brandlesome; Katherine was wife to Thomas Nuttall of Tottington, and Margaret married John Mirfield of Tong hall, in the county of York.



Sr Ric Houghton Knight

did mary Alice, doughter & one of the heyres to Sr. Thoms of Asheton Knight & they have yssue :

Katherine, who is married to Sr. Thoms Gerard Knight.

The said Sr. Ric. hath putt away his lady and wife, and kepeth a concobyne in his house, by whom he hath divers children, and by the lady he hath Ley Hall; wh armes he beareth quartered with his in the first qr., he sahs that Mr. Garter licensed him so to doe, and he gave Mr. Garter an angle noble, but he gave me nothing nor made me no good chere, but gave me proude woords.

ARMS *quarterly. First and fourth, grand quarters barry of 6 ar & sa & sa & ar of 6, or ar 3 bars sa, sa 3 bars ar*; ¹ *Second and third, argent (a) a mullet sable (sa). ASHTON.*

¹ The engraving is as drawn in the copy of this Visitation in the British Museum, but the correct blazon of the grand quarter in this coat should be : first and fourth, sable three bars argent, for HOUGHTON ; second and third, argent three bars sable, for LEA, which is confirmed by the Office copy.

CREST. *A bull's head coupé argent (ar); the horns tipped or (or); charged on the neck with three bars sable (sa).*

Dodsworth's pedigree of this family gives five descents, all bearing the name of Adam, beginning with Adam de Hocton in the time of Henry II. They are followed by Richard de Hoghton, who, in the time of Edward II., married Sibilla, daughter to William de Lea, and heiress of her brother, Henry de Lea; and was the progenitor of a long line of male descendants, owing to the present day the estate from which they took their name.²

The eminence which forms a picturesque object in the valley of the Ribble, crowned by their embattled mansion, was famed for its hospitality to royalty in the person of King James the First, who conferred a baronetcy on the family.

It is probable that the first Adam de Hoghton named, was a descendant of Hamo Pincerna [Butler] to whom Warin Bussel, Baron of Penwortham, in the time of William Rufus, is stated in *Testa de Nevill* to have given two carucates of land in Hoghton and Eccleston in the Hundred of Leyland, in free marriage with his daughter.

The estate of Lea in Amoundernes gave its name to a family of Norman extraction³ and was in early times described as French Lea and Lea English, a distinction now forgotten.

² Adam de Hoghton, the first in descent from Richard, had a wife Philippa, not named in the pedigrees, but probably the mother of his children. Ellen Venables was no doubt a second wife. She survived him and was afterwards twice married.

³ William de Lea, the father of Sibilla, had in free marriage with his wife Clementia, daughter to Robert Bannaster of Walton-le-Dale, Baron of Newton, the manor of Mollington Banastre in the county of Chester. He appears to be fourth in descent from Warin de Lancaster, who held a fourth part of a bovaté of land in Lea, in the time of Henry II. from which place his descendants took their surname.

Warin was a younger brother of William de Lancaster, Baron of Kendal. His father (also named William) was the first to assume the name of Lancaster, and

To the alliance with the heiress of this family, the Hoghtons owe the armorial bearings adopted by them, counterchanging the tinctures, as will be observed in the first and fourth grand quarters. The present crest used by the family of Hoghton (a bull passant, argent, collared, or, horns tipped, sable) was granted by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Richard, named in this visitation, was the seventh in descent from his namesake who married the heiress of Lea.

His uncourteous reception of the Herald was no doubt the cause of the blunders in the record.

Alice, the first wife of Sir Richard Hoghton, was daughter and coheiress to Thomas Ashton of Ashton-under-Lyne, by his second wife, Agnes, daughter and coheiress of Sir James Harrington of Wolfage. His second son by her, though twice married, appears to have left no issue. Thomas, the eldest son, who married Katherine, daughter to Thomas Gerard of Bryn, had an only daughter, Jane, who, marrying James, son and heir of Roger Bradshagh of Haigh, carried into that family the quarterings of Hoghton, Lea, Ashton, Harrington, English, Urswick, Bradshagh, and Verdon. (*Vide note p. 111, vol. xcv. of the Chetham series.*)

Her issue having ended in heir female, it is manifest that the quarter of Ashton was improperly allowed by Dugdale to the issue of the second marriage. He may possibly have been led into this

appears to have married Guendrida, the widow of Roger, Earl of Warwick, and daughter to William, Earl of Warren and Surrey. He was fourth in descent from Ivo Taylboys, said to be a Count of Anjou, who married Lucia, sister to Edwin and Morcar, Earls of Northumbria.

The arms of Lea appear to have been argent, three bars sable. The seal of William fils William de Lea, a collateral of this family settled in Leyland Hundred, is found amongst the Trafford Deeds A.D. 1324 bearing three bars.

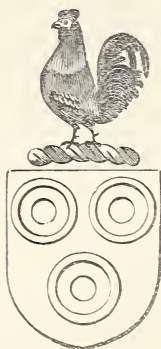
Amongst the muniments at Lyme I found the seal of Thomas Curtays de Bredekyrk (Bradkirk) A.D. 1367 bearing the same coat, with a bend over all, which leads to the inference that the family of Bradkirk, at one time of some importance in Amoundernes, were an offshoot of the family of Lea.

mistake by following the visitation of 1613 which ignores Sir Richard's second marriage, and represents his younger son Thomas as own brother instead of half brother to the eldest son named in this visitation.

Sir Richard's mistress was Anne, daughter of Roger Brown. By her he had a daughter Elizabeth, married to Robert Talbot of Ribchester, an illegitimate offshoot of Talbot of Salebury.

After the death of his first wife, Sir Richard married Alice, daughter to . . . Morley, and by her had a son Thomas, who ultimately inherited the estate. He was slain at Lea hall, in 32 Elizabeth, in an affray (sometimes misrepresented as a duel) with Thomas Langton, Baron of Newton, and their respective followers. Mr. Langton's estate of Walton-le-Dale appears to have passed into the hands of Hoghton's heir as a consequence of this fatal accident. An abridged account of the feud will be given in a note to the new edition of the *History of Whalley*, and some curious particulars are to be found, in Baines' *History of Lancashire*, of correspondence between the local authorities and the government.

The family of Hoghton appears in each of the Lancashire visitations.



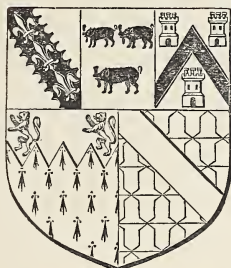
James Standishe of Duxbery

married Elizabethe, doughler to John Butler of Rocliffe, &
they have yssue Thōm & Anne.

ARMS. *Azure (b) three standing dishes, two and one, argent (ar).*

CREST. *A cock sable (s) beaked, wattled, combed, legged, and spurred or (or).*

This family, entered in each of the Lancashire visitations, was an offshoot from Standish of Standish, in which parish Duxbury is situated.



Thomas Hault of Gresillhurst

married Dorothy, daughter to Sr Raffe Lonesford Knight, and they
have yssue Fraunces, Raffe and Ric.

ARMS *quarterly of five*. FIRST, *argent (ar) on a fesse¹ engrailed sable (s)*; *three fleurs-de-lis of the field (ar)*. SECOND, *argent (a) three boars two and one sable (s), in the mouth of each a piece of gristle*. THIRD, *argent (ar) a chevron sable (sa) between three towers gules (g)*. FOURTH, *ermine on a chief indented azure (b)*; *two lioncels rampant or (or)*. FIFTH, *vair argent and azure² (a)(b)*; *a bend gules (g)*.

The same deviation in the engraving from the blazon of the coat in the text, has been made in this case as in that of Holt of Stubley, from a younger son of which line, the family seated at Gristlehurst in the parish of Bury are said to have sprung.

The fifth quarter in the shield is clearly the coat of the family of Mancester in the county of Warwick, to one third of whose inheri-

¹ In the Office copy "*bend*."

² In the Office copy "*sable*."

tance, Ralph Holt and Ellen, his wife, succeeded about the time of Henry VI. According to Dugdale (*History of Warwickshire*, p. 762) this interest in the estate of Mancester had passed by marriage of one of three sisters and coheiresses of Edmund, son of Guy, the last of the family of Mancester, who had married Leonard Worthyn, from whom it again passed by heir female to Holt.

Another coheir of Mancester married Geoffrey Brockholes, to whom succeeded Joane, the wife of Thomas Aspull, and Margaret, the wife of John Sumpter, as daughters and heirs.

The Lancashire pedigrees which make Holt marry a daughter of Geoffrey Brockholes are manifestly inaccurate.³

From a parchment roll in the library of Chetham's hospital in Manchester,⁴ we find a different version on the authority of Dr. Theo. Howarth, who makes Ellen, wife of Ralph Holt, to be daughter to John Sumpter of Colchester, by Margery, his wife, daughter and coheir of Geoffrey Brockholes. This Geoffrey had married Ellen, daughter and heiress of Sir John Roos of Radwinter, and was son of Sir Geoffrey Brockholes, who married Alicia, daughter and coheir of Guy de Mancester.

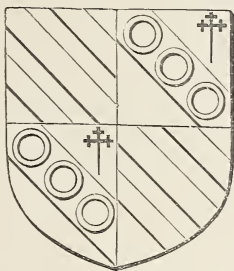
Sir John Roos is stated to have married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Asheldam, by Alice, his wife, daughter of John Clifford.

"Non nostrum tantas componere lites."

With such conflicting evidence before us we must abstain from a comment on the heraldry. We may however, remark, that the second quarter seems to be intended as a canting coat for Gristlehurst; but we have found no evidence of any family bearing that territorial surname.

³ In the next generation they give the marriage with an heiress of Abraham or Adburgham.

⁴ This roll, which was given to the Chetham library by the Rev. Canon Raines, contains a history of the manor of Mancester, and gives a curious account of the litigations of the several claimants.



Sr John Beron of Clayton,

was not at home at that p'sent tyme.

ARMS *quarterly. First and Fourth, argent (ar) three bendlets gules (g), BYRON; Second and Third, argent (ar) on a bend azure (b) three annulets or (or); in the sinister chief point a cross crosslet fitchy azure (b).*

CREST. A meyre mayd haire come & glasse or; le fishe p'te pp. or b.¹

The family of le Byron (a name spelled in various ways) whose extensive possessions are mentioned in Dugdale's baronage, appear to have got their first footing in Lancashire by the marriage of the heiress of Clayton, an estate in the parish of Manchester, held by knights' service. *Vide Lancashire Inquisitions*, vol. xcv. p. 65.

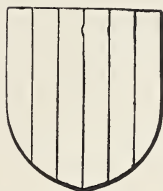
The arms in the second and third quarters are attributed to the name of Clayton.

The engraver ought to have represented the bendlets in the first and fourth quarters as enhanced.

¹ The crest is not drawn in the copy of the Visitation in the British Museum, and sketched but not blazoned in the Office copy.

John Byron appears by the Visitation of 1567 to have married, first, Isabell, daughter of Peter Shelton of Lynn, by whom he had no issue ; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Consterdin of Blackley, widow of George Halgh, with whom he had cohabited before marriage, having by her an illegitimate son, John, who took the estates by grant, and was required to bear the arms within a bordure sable.

The legitimate representation of this family is in Towneley of Towneley, as mentioned at p. 45 of this volume.



Edmounde Hopwode of Hopwode

had to his furste wyfe Anne, doughter to John Talbot of Salebery, and they hadd yssue John & Anne. ¶ The said Edmounde had to his second wyfe Jennet, d. to William Gerard of Innce, and they habe yssue Elisabeth.

John, sonne to Edmounde, is maryed to Elisabeth, doughter to Nicholas Manley of Poulton in Cheshire.

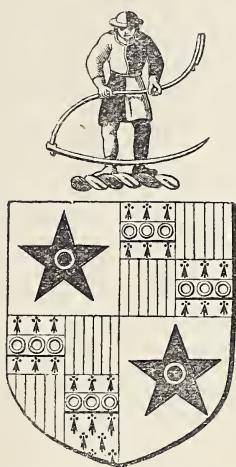
ARMS *paly of six, argent (ar) and vert (vt).*¹

The identity of the arms [counterchange of tinctures excepted] of Hopwood with those of Middleton leads to the inference that the Hopwoods were connected with the lords of the manor of Middleton, who bore the name of their estate to which Hopwood is contiguous. Entries of the family of Hopwood occur in the Visitations of 1567 and 1664. The present owners of the estate bearing the addition of this name to their own paternal surname of Gregg, are not of the blood of the original line.

¹ This coat is generally recorded with an escallop shell in chief in the second partition (probably as a mark of cadency), and the escallop shell has been used as a crest.

From Langley hall in the parish of Middleton (afterwards a seat of a branch of the Radcliffes) sprang Cardinal Thomas de Langley, bishop of Durham, whose family bore the same arms with the difference of a mullet in the second partition, leading to a similar inference to that which we have drawn from the arms of Hopwood. The bishop used the device of a mullet on his signet ring. Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Chancellors* is manifestly wrong in stating that the cardinal was the son of a Yorkshire yeoman. The frequent occurrence of his name connected with property and institutions in Lancashire, his rebuilding the parish church of Middleton, his endowment of a chantry there and of a grammar school, together with his coat of arms, all serve to identify him with this county and this parish.

A copious notice of this prelate occurs at p. 120, vol. lix. of the Chetham series, entitled *A History of the Chantries, &c.*, by the Rev. Canon Raines.



Ric Asheton of Mydleton

Dyde marrye Anne, doughter to Syr Thom̃s Strykland of Landysdale in Comm̃land, & they have yssue, Ric, Franceys, Rott, Thom̃s, John, Rauffe, Leonard and Marye.

M: That the said Mr Asheton at the Scottishe felde tooke a prysoner whose name was Sr John Forman Knight Sergeant porter to the Scottishe Kinge; and also he tooke Alexander Bauret, Sheryffe of Aberdyne, whych two prysoners he delybered to my Lord of Norfolke that now ys.

How to know how he shall bear their armes.

ARMS *quarterly. First and Fourth, argent (ar) on a mullet sable (sa) an annulet of the field (ar), ASHETON; Second and Third grand quarter, quarterly;*

First and Fourth, ermine on a fesse gules (g) three annulets or (or), BARTON of Fryton; Second and Third, paly of six sable (s)¹ and argent (ar), MIDDLETON of Middleton.

CREST. *A man with a sieth p'tye p pale argent and sable.*

In the office copy a Mower. Cap per pale sable and argent; his coat, quarterly, sable and argent; hose, sable and argent; scythe, blade proper; handle, or.

We learn from Hall's *Chronicle of the History of England* that Sir John Forman, sergeant porter to the Scottish king, one of Richard Asheton's prisoners, was called upon to identify the body of the slain monarch after the battle of Flodden.

The armour worn by Asheton on the occasion of this battle was hung up by him in the church of St. Leonard at Middleton, to which he added the south aisle in the year 1524. He has been credited on the strength of the inscription on this part of the edifice with having rebuilt the church,² but this was done a century before by Cardinal Langley, bishop of Durham, as appears by the licence for its consecration quoted by the Rev. Canon Raines in his *History of the Chantries* at p. 120 of vol. lix. of the Chetham series. There still exist in Middleton church portions of a stained glass window which represented Richard Assheton and his lady, with an attendant squire and chaplain, and a number of retainers whose names are given, attired in blue, each bearing his bow and quiver of arrows, and who are described as having contributed towards the cost of the window. The date is uncertain, but supposed to have been 1515.³

¹ Should be *vert* and *argent*.

² At p. 34 of the *Iter Lancastrense*, No. 7 of the Chetham series, and at p. 97 of vol. xix. of the Chetham series, notes to Gastrell's *Notitia*.

³ This window is depicted in vol. vii. of the Chetham series, *Iter Lancastrense*.

The commander of these Lancashire bowmen, under the Earl of Surrey, was the second in descent from Sir Ralph Asheton, a younger son of Sir John Asheton of Ashton-under-Lyne. Sir Ralph had married Margaret, daughter of John, and next of kin and heir of Richard Barton of Fryton in Rydale, in the county of York, and of Middleton, whose arms appear in the first and fourth quarters of the grand quarter; those of the heiress of Middleton, who had brought to the Bartons the estate which gave her family their name, being in the second and third quarters.

Ralph, a younger son of Sir Ralph de Asheton, having married the heiress of Leaver of Great Leaver, founded a family from whom were derived, at a later period, the Asshetons of Whalley, of Downham and of Cuerdale.⁴

Richard, the eldest son, married Isabella, daughter of Sir John Talbot of Salebury—marriage articles dated 29 July 20 Edward IV. (1480)—and died 28 April 22 Henry VII. (1507). At the inquisition *p. m.* 25 August 24 Henry VII. (1508), Richard, his son and heir, was found to be 26 years of age. He would therefore be about 32 years old when he commanded at Flodden in 1513.

No descents of the Ashetons of Middleton are given in continuation of this line in the Visitation of 1567. That of 1613 gives three generations without explaining the connecting link.

The only other inquisitions *p. m.* we have found are, on 19 March 3 Edward VI. (1549) on Sir Richard Assheton who died on 11 January 2 Edward VI. (1549), and on 18 September 4 Edward VI. (1550) on his son Richard Assheton, Esq., who had married Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Bellingham. She was his second wife and survived him. He died on 4 August 4 Edward VI.

⁴ The other branches of Asheton, namely, those of Chadderton and Shepley (estates acquired by marriage) were severally later offshoots from the main line of Ashton-under-Lyne which finally ended in heirs female. Asheton of Ashton in Makerfield, a descendant of the Ashetons of Chadderton, acquired his property in West Derby Hundred by his marriage with an heiress of Gerard.

(1550) leaving (by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn) a son and heir, Richard, aged 14, whose articles for a marriage to be solemnised between him and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Davenport of Bromehall, were dated 12 February 4 Edward VI. (1550), and who is identical with the first name in the Visitation of 1613.

In the visitation of 1664, three subsequent descents are given with an earlier pedigree of the family.⁵

⁵ On this pedigree we have to observe that Isabella, wife of Sir Richard Asheton, was daughter of Sir John Talbot of *Salebury*, not of *Bashall*. Their son and heir is stated to have married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Foulshurst of Crewe, and to have had issue, Richard Asheton named in this visitation, the husband of Anne *née* Strickland. But from the dates given below it is more than probable that there must be the interpolation here of a generation. If there is evidence of a marriage of Anne *née* Foulshurst with a Richard Asheton of Middleton, we conclude that she was not the mother, but the first wife of the hero of Flodden. He appears also to have had a third wife, Dame Anne Bellingham, who survived him. Dying in 1549, he was succeeded by his son Richard, who had married, firstly, Anne Gerard, and secondly, Katherine Bellingham, whose mother was the third wife of his father. He was succeeded by another Richard, the first named in the Visitation of 1613. Mr. William Hardy, F.S.A., has obligingly communicated to us the following dates which will bear out the evidence of the Richard Asheton of this visitation having been the commander at Flodden, and not, as is given out in the ordinarily received pedigrees, the son of that warrior.

Sir Richard Assheton, son of Sir Ralph Assheton, died 28 April 22 Henry VII. (1507); inquisition *p. m.*, 25 August 24 Henry VII. (1508).

Richard Assheton, Esq., son and heir, married before 1507: 26 years of age and upwards on 25 August 24 Henry VII. (1508); the date of his knighthood is uncertain, but he was called Sir Richard in the inquisition *p. m.*; made a settlement on Dame Anne Bellingham, 15 October 33 Henry VIII. (1541); made a settlement on his son Richard and Katherine his wife, 4 November 33 Henry VIII. (1541); granted annuities to his younger sons, Ralph, Leonard, John, and Thomas, 4 August 34 Henry VIII. (1542); executed a deed on 31 August 2 Edward VI. (1548) recognising a debt to Sir John Sotheworth, husband of his daughter Mary, being part of the portion due to her, in which he uses the following expression, "Knowinge the uncerteynty of deathe and being nowe of greate age and often tymes vexed with the visitation of Almighty God," &c.; will made (mentions annuities only to servants) 4 October 2 Edward VI. (1548); died 11 January 2 Edward VI. (1549); inquisition *p. m.*, 19 March 3 Edward VI. (1549); Dame Anne him surviving.

Richard Assheton, Esq., son and heir, 38 years of age on 19 March 3 Edward VI.

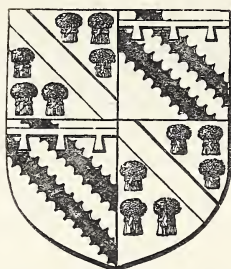
The Lord Suffield is representative of the Ashetons of Middleton by descent from Mary, the eldest of two co-heiresses of Sir Ralph Asheton, Bart., but the manor and advowson have been sold. From the younger sister Eleanor, the present Duke of Westminster descends.

(1549); marriage articles of his son, with Elizabeth Davenport, made 12 February 4 Edward VI. (1550); died 4 August 4 Edward VI. (1550); Inquisition *p. m.*, 18 September 4 Edward VI. (1550); Katherine, his wife, him surviving.

Richard Assheton, son and heir, 14 years and 2 months old on 18 September 4 Edward VI. (1550).

These dates are irreconcilable with the theory of the received pedigree which gives two Richards who married Anne Foulshurst and Anne Strickland respectively. Richard Assheton, the husband of Katherine, being 38 years old in 1549, must therefore have been born about the year 1511. Now between the year 1511 and 1481, the year in which Richard (the son of Sir Richard Assheton and Isabella Talbot, who was 26 years old in 1507) was born, there is only an interval of thirty years. This period has to be divided between two generations, allowing only 15 years for each generation. In other words, if Richard, husband of Anne Strickland, were the son of Richard who married Anne Foulshurst, he might have been at Flodden with his father at 14 years of age, but as Richard, the son of the old man who died in 1549, was then 38 years old, if he were the grandson of Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Foulshurst, he could not have been born later than 1511, when his father would not have been more than 12 years old.

N.B.—In spelling the name of this family we have followed the herald except when quoting from documents; hence the variations in the text.



Syr Alexander Radclyffe Knyght

Dyde marrye Alps, doughter of Sr John Bobthe of Barton, & they have yssue, Willm. Alexander, John, Edmounde, Anne, Elizabethhe, and Elnor. ¶ Willm ys marryed to Margeret, doughter to Edmound Trayford, and they have yssue, Alexander & Ellin. ¶ Anne ys marryed to Edmound Trayford, sone of the aforesaid Edmound, and they have yssue, Edmound, Robart, Alexander, and Lawrance. ¶ Elizabethhe ys marryed to John Aderton of Aderton, Esqr. Elnor ys marryed to Ric. sone & heyer to Sr Willm Molyneux Knyght.

Syr, I suppose thyse armes do stand out of order, in as myche as he berys Radclyffe in the second quarter.

ARMS quarterly. First and fourth, azure (b) a bend or (or) between six garbs of the second (or) three and three, SANDBACH; Second and third, argent (ar) two bends engrailed sable (sa) over all a label of three points gules (g), RADCLIFFE of Ordsal.

The earliest notice that we have found of Ordsall hall being a possession of the Radcliffes is its tenure by Sir Robert de Rad-

cliffe, sheriff of Lancashire in 14 Edward III. He was found also to hold the manor of Flixton. In a deposition by Sibilla de Fulthorp 1 Henry IV. (*vide* p. 149, vol. xcv. of the Chetham series), he is stated to have been a bastard and to have died without heir. She goes on to state that a certain John de Radcliffe had been seised of half of the manor of Flixton, and died leaving a son Richard, who was her first husband. Of this Richard we have the inquisition *p. m.* 4 Richard II., in which he is named as of Ordsall (Urdesale) and an unusually minute description is therein given of the family mansion. (*Vide* p. 8 vol. xcv.)

Richard's first wife was Matilda, daughter and heir of John de Legh of Booths, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard de Sandbach. (*Vide* Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. iii. p. 56.) John de Legh's father (also named John) had married Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John de Arderne.

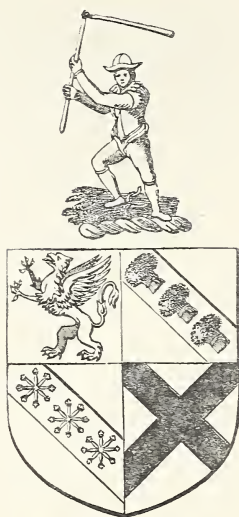
The estate of Sandbach continued in the Radcliffe family through the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Richard de Radcliffe was succeeded by his son John, the issue of his first marriage. By his second marriage with Sibilla, daughter of Roger de Cliderow of Salebury, he had a daughter Johanna, who inherited her mother's estates.

The descents of Radcliffe as given in the Visitation of 1567 are incorrect. [Of course we are quoting from the printed copy, vol lxxxi. of the Chetham series.]

No entries of the Radcliffes of Ordsall appear in the two last Visitations.

The extent of the possessions of this family may be gathered from the inquisitions *p. m.* in vol. xcv. How they became possessed of the estates of Shoresworth and Hope we cannot trace. Hope had been an assart from the waste, by one of the Byrons, and was afterwards the seat of Sir Wm. de Holand in the time of Edward II.



Edmounde Trayford of Trayford

maryed Elizabethhe, doughter to Syr Raffe Longford Rnyght, & they had yssue, Edmounde, George, Harry, Thoms., Ric., Margeret, Siscelye, Alice, and Elizabethhe.

Edmounde, maryed to Anne, doughtier to Syr Alexr Radclyffe as ys aforsaid.

George ys married to Ellyne, doughter and heyer to William Robarde of Wolbyche Heron in Lyncolnshire.

Margeret ys maryed to W^m, sonne and heyer to Sr Alexhandr Radclyffe as ys aforsayd.

Cisceley ys maryed to Rob. Langley of Agecroft, & they have yssue, Dorothe.

ARMS *quarterly.* First, *argent* (ar) a griffin segreant *gules* (g) TRAFFORD; Second, *argent* (ar) on a bend *azure* (b) three garbs or (or), FITTON of Bollin; Third, *argent* (ar) on a bend *gules* (g) three escarbuncles

or (or), THORNTON; *Fourth, or (or) a saltire sable (sa), HELSBY.*

CREST *on a wreath or (o) and gules (g) a man threshing proper (p) hat argent (ar) hair or (or) vested vert (vt) Hose argent (a) and gules (g).*

In the margin is drawn a garb, which is probably the crest of Fitton.

In the office copy the crest is, *Cap, quarterly, argent and purple; coat, per pale argent and purple; hose, argent and gules; boots, sable; flail and garb, or.* The garb is lying in front of the man and not behind him.

This family, settled from the earliest times of which we have any records on the estate from which they take their name, continue to reside there unto the present day. It affords a very rare example of a continuous succession of heirs male—in one instance only the heir having to be sought in a distant kinsman.

They early threw off a branch which was seated at Chadderton and assumed that name.

Large accessions of property came to them by marriages with heiresses of other families. One of these was the estate of the Booths of Barton.¹ At an earlier date half of the Bollin fee in Cheshire had come to them by the marriage of Sir Edmund Trafford with Alice, coheiress with her sister Dulcia, wife of Sir Robert Booth, of their brother Richard Venables. His grandfather (also Richard, a second son of the Baron of Kinderton), had married Joan, heiress of her brother Richard Fitton, and daughter of Hamon Fitton, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter, and one of the seven coheiresses of Sir Peter Thornton and his wife Lucy, daughter and heiress of Sir William Helsby. Hamon Fitton

¹ The family does not inherit the blood of Booth, as the descent went through the issue of a second wife.

was the grandson of John Fitton, who had married Cecilia, daughter and coheiress of Sir Hamon de Massy, Baron of Dunham.

The branch of Fitton, long seated at Gawsworth,² assumed a coat, evidently derived from that of Orreby, through the marriage of an heiress of which family, a younger brother of Fitton of Bollin obtained the estate. The Fittons or Phyttons on their earliest seals bore a lion rampant as a device. The arms they bore afterwards were argent, a bend azure, charged with three garbs, or; arms³ assumed by the Heskeths of Lancashire on acquiring Great Harwood, by marrying an heiress of an off-shoot of this family, which had settled there.

The termination of the name of Fitton would naturally lead to the conjecture of its having a territorial origin; but in the earliest occurrences of this name, though spelled in various ways,⁴ we never find the prefix "*de*." Its derivation remains obscure. They were grantees of the early earls of Chester.

At a later date Croston came to the Traffords by the marriage of an heiress of Ashton, a family which is said to have sprung from Eshton in Craven.

The earliest seal of arms used by Trafford which has come under our notice is that of Sir Henry de "Trafforthe," appended to a grant of premises in Ancoats to John, son of Nicholas de Trafford, in 1373. The shield is charged with three bendlets within a bordure. These are probably what are called arms of affection:—three bendlets being borne by the Grelles, Barons of Manchester. In 1426 we find Sir Edmund de Trafford bearing on his seal a shield charged with a griffin segreant, the present arms used by the family.

The Traffords entered at all the Visitations.⁵

² This family used the motto

"Fit onus leve, et jugum suave"

³ Changing the tincture of the *bend* to *sable*.

⁴ Phytun, Phiton, Fyton, Fytton and Fitton.

⁵ In the Visitation of 1567 (vol. lxxxi. of the Chetham series) the arms quartered by Trafford, are Venables, Fitton, Thornton (in which the charge of three escarbuncles on the bend are omitted) and Helsby. Why not also Massy of Dunham?

We have been favoured by the Rev. Canon Raines with the following extract from his *Lancashire MSS.* [vol. xxv. p. 141], which we print as an interesting example of the manner in which the great feudal nobles retained their followers.

This endentur made the xxvi of May the fyrst 3ere of y^e regne of the Kynge our Sou'aigne lord edward y^e iiiiith Betwen Richard Neuille erle of Warewyk & capitaine of Caley's of y^e one ptie and Sr John Trafford Knyghte of y^e oyr ptie bereth wittenesse y^t y^e said Sr John Trafford of his fre and mere motion y^s beloft and reteyned to Ward and w^t y^e seid erle duryng y^e term of hys lyffe to be w^t hym and do hym s'uice and attendance agenst all man^r psones except hys allegence And y^t y^e seyde Sr John Trafford shal be redy at y^e desir ā comāndement of y^e seid erle to come vnto hym at all such tymes and in such places as y^e said Earl shall call upon hym or geue hym warnyng sufficiant horsed harnessed arrayed and accompanied as y^e cas shall Requir and accordyng to y^t that y^e sayde erle shall call hym to at y^e cost of y^e said Erle Resonabl And y^e said Erle for y^e same haue graunted unto y^e saide Sr John Trafford to haue by patent under y^e seale of hys Armes an Anuyte duryng hys lyf of y^e some of xx mrc^s sīl' to be leuyed taken and receyued of thissues and reuenues of hys lordshyp of Midelh'm by y^e hands of hys Receyuo^r payd at y^e tymes of Mykelmas & pasche and o^r thys y^e said Erle hath granted unto y^e sayde Sr John Trafford y^t in tyme of Ware he shal haue soche Wages Rewards & Profits as oyr psonnes of hys degre shal haue yeldyng vnto y^e seid Erle hys iii^{des} and y^e iii^{de} of iii^{des} in lyke wise and same as it is accustomed in y^e Werre In wittenesse wherof y^e yere & daie abouesayde y^e said pties en^hchangeably to y^e p^sentes haue put to their seall

Sig^d

Sr John trafford

The Earl of Warwick's Seal with the Bear and ragged staff is appended.

Endorsed

Sr John Trafford 1 E. IV. Erle of Warwick's man.



Robert Langley of Agecroft

did marrye Cicely, do. to Edmounde Trayford aforsaid, and theye have yssue, Dorothe.

ARMS. *Argent (ar) a cockatrice sable (sa) beak or (or).*

Not being acquainted with any other estate in Lancashire from which this race is likely to have sprung, we may fairly assume that they were a branch from Langley hall in the parish of Middleton. The arms being different from those of the cardinal, bishop of Durham (for which see p. 58), presents no difficulty for this belief, seeing that the vast possessions of the Langleys of Agecroft seem all to have come to them by female inheritance. The probability is, that the coat assigned to them in this Visitation was derived from Penulbury whose inheritance had passed to the family of Prestwich.

We have (at p. 50 vol. xcv.) an inquisition of 17 Richard II. on the death of Roger de Longley, from which we learn, that his father, Richard de Longley, had married Johanna, daughter and heiress of Alicia, whose husband, we learn from another source, to have been Jordan de Tetlawe. This Alicia [the daughters of her elder brother, Thomas de Wolverley, having died without issue,

and her younger brother, Robert, being childless] became the heir of Alicia de Wolverlay, who had Prestwich by a settlement made by Adam de Prestwich in the year 7 Edward II. by fine levied at Westminster.

Roger de Longley was succeeded by his son Robert, aged fifteen years at the death of his father, and already married to Katherine, daughter to Sir Wm. de Atherton.

The inheritance to which he succeeded consisted of a carucate of land in Pendlebury with the mansion of Agecroft, there situate on the right bank of the Irwell; and on the left bank he held by knight's service the manor of Prestwich with the advowson of the church, besides the estate of Tetlawe in Broughton, forty acres there and forty in Chetham.

This family entered again in the Visitation of 1567, when Robert Langley, the last of the race, is recorded to have had four daughters: Dorothy, wife of James Ashton of Chadderton;¹ Anne, whose husband is not named; Margaret, wife of John Redish of Redish; and Katherine, wife of Thomas Legh, fourth son of Sir Peter Legh.

Dorothy, on the 17 September 3 Elizabeth 1561, had a grant from her father of a messuage in Prestwich, and the advowson of the church there. We find James Ashton and Dorothy his wife, in a deed dated 14 Elizabeth, naming, besides the advowson, other

¹ The mention of the Ashtons of Chadderton gives the opportunity of correcting an erroneous record of the lady through whom they acquired the estate of Shuttleworth.

In the visitation of 1613, Nicolas Towneley, ancestor of the Towneleys of Royle, is stated to have married Letice, daughter and heir of Shuttleworth, and widow of Ashton of Chaderton. This lady was the daughter, and coheir with her sister Isabella, of William Talbot of Shuttleworth in right of his wife Alice. She is correctly described in the visitation of 1567, where her marriage with John Asheton of Chaderton, and her issue by him, are recorded. The visitation of 1613 represents her to be the mother of Nicholas Towneley's son Richard, but we believe that he was the issue of Nicholas Towneley's second marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Catterall. Isabella, coheiress of William Talbot, married Robert Shakerly.

properties in Prestwich, Oldham, Chaderton, Alkrington, and Crompton, late the inheritance of Robert Langley, Knt., deceased. She died without issue, as appears by an inquisition taken 6 January 36 Elizabeth, when James Ashton was found to be seized of the said advowson in fee tail. A descendant of his, William Ashton, rector of Prestwich, on the 1 August 1709, sold the advowson, together with a piece of ground called Salters' croft, to the Hon. Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, in the county of York.

Of Anne, her sister, it is recorded that she married Thomas Dautesey of the county of Wilts, and had the property of Agecroft hall, which has descended to her posterity.

Margaret was the wife of John Redish of Redish, and had by him a son, Alexander, who by Catherine, his wife, daughter and heiress to Henry Dethick of Newhall, in the county of Derby, had two daughters, Grace, married to Sir Robert Darcy, usher of the privy chamber to Henry, prince of Wales; and Sarah, who married Clement, youngest son of Sir Edward Coke, chief justice of England. The manors of Pendlebury and Prestwich descended to their issue. Margaret appears to have married secondly, Richard Holland of Denton, and had by him five daughters and coheirs.

Catherine, who married Thomas, fourth son of Sir Piers Legh, appears to have inherited the estate of Alkrington, which passed through the Levers to the Rasbothams, by whom it was sold.



Syr Thoms Sudworthe Knyght

marryed Margery, dowghter to Thoñs Butler of Bewse, father
to Thoñs Butler that now ys, & they have isshew, Elsabethe,
Anne, Cysle, Katryn, and Dorothe.

I spake not w^t hym.

ARMS *quartered*. *First and fourth, argent (a) a chevron, sable (S) between three cross crosslets of the last (Sa); Second and third, sable (Sa) a chevron, argent (a) between three cross crosslets of the last, (a).*

It may be inferred from the repetition of the same charges in the second and third quarters of this coat as those in the first and fourth quarters, that the arms of an heiress had been adopted by this family, counterchanging the tinctures. An example of this practice was shewn under Hoghton. We have not, however, any direct evidence from seals to adduce in this instance. The family took their name from a township in the parish of Winwick, and

owed their importance to their acquisition by marriage of manorial rights in Samlesbury in the hundred of Blackburn. They entered at the visitations of 1567¹ and 1664.

Amongst the deeds of the Leghs of Lyme seals of Gilbert de Sotheworth 1347, and of Matthew de Sotheworth 1394, have been found, each bearing on the shield, a chevron between three crosses patonce.

In "a roll of arms of the reign of Richard II.," edited by Thomas Willement, number 316, the coat of Mons^r Thomas Southworth is given as "sable, a chevron between three crosses patonce, argent." These examples look as if the arms given in the visitations were a corruption of an earlier practice.

¹ In this visitation (*vide* p. 26, vol. lxxxi. of the Chetham series) the second and third quarters are attributed to Deryas, but, if we may trust Kuerden, the seal of Nicholas d'Evias 17 Edward II., whose daughter and heiress married Gilbert de Southworth, bore on a shield, a bend between six feathers three and three; *sed quere* "feathers," the drawing not being very distinct. Possibly the coat in question may have been borne by Samlesbury, from a coheiress of which race d'Evias had the inheritance.



John Redyshe of Redyshe

dyd marry Clemens, dowghter to Robarde Worsley, and they
have isshew, Otes, Robard, Alice and Syle.

Otes ys maryed to Alyce, dowghter to Raffe Prestwyche.

ARMS, *argent a lion rampant (g) gules collared (o) or.*¹

The entry of this family in the Visitation of 1567 names the marriage of John Redyshe with Margaret, one of the daughters and a coheirress of Sir Robert Langeley of Agecroft. For her issue by him, see p. 72.

This lady married secondly, Richard Holland of Denton, and had by him five daughters, viz., Mary, married to — Eccleston of Eccleston; Elizabeth, married to Richard Albrough of Albrough, in the county of York; Margaret, married William Brereton of Handford, in the county of Chester; Jane, married Robert Dukinfield of Dukinfield; and Frances, married to John Preston of the manor and abbey of Furness.

¹ *Argent* in the Office copy.



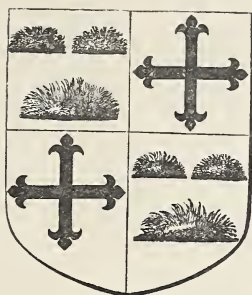
Robert¹ Dockynfeld of Portwot

marryed Ellyne, dowghter to Sir Wyllm Brecreton of Chessher,
Knyght. They have isshelew, Ellyne.

ARMS, (ar) *argent a cross aiguisé* (sa) *sable voided of the field.*

The Duckenfields were a Cheshire family taking their name from their estate, now, from the growth of the cotton industry, the seat of a large population. Their residence at Portwood, which now gives its name to the low-level railway station at Stockport, being close upon the confines of the county, brought them, it may be supposed, into this Lancashire Visitation. A branch from the parent stock settled in Lancashire is noticed in Dugdale's Visitation in 1664. An ample pedigree of this family will be found in Dr. Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. iii. p. 397.

¹ Baptismal name not given in the Office copy.



Geffrey Shakerley of Shakerley

maried Isabell, dowghter to Thõms Venables of Rynderton in Chessher, and they have iss Hew, Pyers, Robard, Thõms, Elshethe and Jane.

ARMS *quarterly. First and Fourth, (ar) three tufts of grass, two and one, vert (vt); Second and Third, argent (ar) a cross patonce sable (sa).*

Shakerley is a hamlet in the township of Tyldesley which gave its name to a family said to be an offshoot of the Tyldesleys. The arms corroborate this tradition. By the marriage of Peter Shakerley with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Legh of Booths, and of his wife, Emma, coheiress of Robert Grosvenour of Holme, property in Cheshire devolved upon this family, which continues seated in that county, and enjoys the dignity of a baronetcy. Peter's son and heir was Geoffry, who married, first, a daughter of Lawrence Holland, and secondly, Isabella, daughter of Thomas Venables. This family is not recorded in the later Lancashire Visitations. There is a pedigree in Dr. Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. iii. p. 87. The editor has not been able to trace the origin of the arms quartered by Shakerley.



John Bowthe of Barton

had to his furste wyffe, Sysle, dowghter to Sir John Wlaren of Chesher, and they had issshew, Alice.

The said John had to his seconde wyffe, Dorothe, dowghter to Sr Thomas Butler of Bewse, father to Thomas Butler that now ys, and they had issshew, John and Dorothe.

Dorothe ys maryed to James Skarebryge of Skarebryge, which James ys at this present tyme one¹ yere old, and Dorothe is viii. yere old.

John Bowthe, sonne and heyre to John aforsaid, ys now at thys present tyme vi. yere old, and hys father is dede.

ARMS. *Argent (ar) three boars heads erect and erased, the two in chief sable (sa) the one in base vert (vt).*²

CREST. *A demi St. Catharine ppr. couped at the knees, habited (ar) crowned (or), in the dexter hand a Catharine wheel, in the sinister a sword, the point downwards.*³

¹ In the Office copy "X."

² In the Office copy the boars heads are all *sable*, and this is no doubt the correct blazon.

³ In the Office copy the crest is an "*entire figure*," and not "*demi*" as stated above.

We learn from Sir Peter Leicester that the original arms of the family of Booth were a chevron engrailed, and a canton charged with a mullet, as seen upon the seal of Thomas del Bothe (43 Edward III.) of which he gives an engraving.¹ See also Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 401. They record a grant by one Thomas Barton in 1404 (5 Henry IV.), to John, son of Thomas Booth, of the right to use the coat, argent, three boars heads erased and erected, sable. Thomas Barton was a collateral member of the family from which the great estate of Barton had passed, by a female inheritance, to the Booths. The descent of the family of Barton has been given in a note to the *Coucher Book of Whalley*, p. 45, vol. x. of the Chetham series.

It appears that Gilbert, son of William de Nottun of a Yorkshire family, who sealed with a shield of three pales, had, towards the close of the twelfth century, married Editha, lady of Barton, who was a daughter of the baronial house of Gredle or Grelle, and had been endowed with the great manor of Barton,² which was a member of their fee of Manchester. Assuming a surname from

¹ We have found a seal amongst the muniments of the Leghs of Lyme of Thomas del Bothe, a witness to a deed of Robert, son of Richard de Urmeston, dated 1352. (26 Edward III.) This is a very interesting seal, evidently an amalgamation of the coats of Barton and Bothe, a chevron between three boars heads erect and erased, a holy-lamb standing above the shield, which is supported by a figure of St. Catherine. A Catherine wheel stands in this position on the seal engraved by Sir Peter Leicester; and the signet ring of John del Bothe of Barton (8 Henry V.) seems to have borne a Catherine wheel. The Booths of Dunham, treating the three boars heads as the paternal coat of Booth, placed in the second quarter, a fesse engrailed, to answer for Barton; but this was evidently a manufactured coat, the boars heads belonging to Barton.

² There were not fewer than twenty subordinate tenures appendents to the manor of Barton, viz., Aspul, Brunsop, Halachton, Hulton, Haliwell, Brightmete, Farnwood, Northendene, Eccles, Mawinton, Workedele, Westwode, Withington, Newam, Irwilham, Bromihurst, Hulme, Domplinton, Quickleswicke and Crompton, all of



this estate, they abandoned the use of the arms of Nottun, and adopted the canting coat of three boars heads erased and erected, *quasi* BOARTON.

The family of Bothe gave a bishop to Lichfield and Coventry in the person of William Bothe, in 1447, translated to York in 1452; and in the person of Lawrence Bothe, a bishop to the see of Durham, in 1457, also translated to York in 1476. The latter ecclesiastic became chancellor of England in 1472, but held the office only for a few years. He is described by Lord Campbell as a man "who had risen by merit from obscurity," which, considering the importance of his family, is hardly reconcilable with the truth. He was noted for his learning, had been promoted when young to the headship of his college, and had also been chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

The earldom of Warrington was created in 1690 in favour of Henry Booth, second Baron de la Mer, the representative of a junior line of this race.

Acquired by the marriage with an heiress, this great manor of Barton passed from the family of Booth, in like manner, by heir female, Margaret, the eldest coheir of the last John Booth of Barton, having married Sir Edmund Trafford, whose representative is now lord of the manor.

The family entered in the Visitation of 1567.

which are named in a charter amongst the muniments at Trafford, without date, being a conveyance, from John, son and heir of Gilbert de Barton, to Robert Grelle and his heirs, of the whole manor of Barton with the entire fee pertaining to the same, together with the homages and services of the free tenants and villeins, and all the interest which the said John had in the lands which his mother Cecilia held in the name of dower. There has also been preserved another charter conveying the same manor, fee, and dependencies, from the same John de Barton, who is styled son and heir of Gilbert de Barton, "*quondam militis*," and Robert de Gredley, "*Dom de Mamcestre*," but no mention is made of the dower of Cecilia de Barton. The date is "apud Mamcestre die Jovis in festo S'ci. Barnabi Ap'li Anno regni regis Edwardi quarto." [A.D. 1276.] *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxv. pp. 185, 201.



Robard Worsley of Bowthe

had to hys furst wyffe, Elnor, dowghter to Roger Hulton of the Parke, and they had yssne, Robard, Adam, Gylbert, Gyls, Clemens and other.

The said Robard hadd to hys second wyffe, Mabel, dowghter to Richard Docket of Graylynge in Westmorland, and they have isshew, Thomis.

Robard, sonne to Robard, maryed Alice, Dowghter and one of the heyres to Hamlet Maesye of Rigeston, and they have yssue, Robard, whyche ys maryed to Alice, Dowghter to Thurston of Tyllesley.

Clemens ys maryed to John of Redyshe.

ARMS. *Argent (ar) a chief gules (g).*

CREST in the Office copy, *a demi Wyvern.* No colours given.

The family of Workedlegh, Workeslegh, or Worsley, was undoubtedly one of the oldest in Lancashire, traditionally descended from Elias, surnamed Gigas from his size and prowess, and described as a crusader and contemporary with the Conqueror. Henry, the sixth in descent from Elias, gave to his brother Jordan in 26 Edward I. (1298), the subordinate manor of Wardley, which passed by Jordan's daughter, Margaret, in marriage to Thurstan de Tildesley, and continued for many generations the seat of that

family. A moated mansion still exists. Henry appears to have been twice married. By his first wife, he was ancestor to the succeeding lords of Worsley; and by his second wife, Margaret de Shoresworth, he had a son, Robert, to whom he gave lands in Worsley, which formed the estate of Boothes. Robert's descendant, Arthur, married Elizabeth, the only daughter of his kinsman Geoffrey, the last lord of Worsley of that name, but did not succeed to her inheritance. Geoffrey had been first married to Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Felton. She was divorced and went into religion. His second wife was a certain Isabella,¹ the mother of the above named Elizabeth. After Sir Geoffrey's death, "Mary came out, and proved she entred for fear, and that she was divorced upon a fained ground, and proved Elizabeth to be illegitimate: and the pope confirms her return into secularity." (*Sir Peter Leycester.*) The estate of Worsley consequently passed to Alice, married to Sir John Massey of Tatton, as sister and heiress of the above named Geoffrey, or of his father, who was also named Geoffrey.

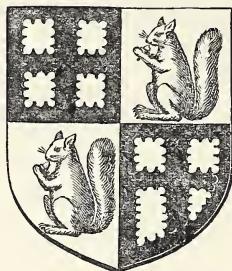
¹ This lady is called by Sir Peter Leycester, Isabella Stanley. She has also been stated to be Isabella de Lathom, the heiress who carried the great estates of the Lathoms in marriage to Sir John Stanley. This seems questionable, but wanting the date of her marriage to Sir John Stanley we cannot absolutely contradict the conjecture. Her marriage to Stanley had certainly taken place before October 1385, when John, Duke of Lancaster, complained of Sir John Stanley's having improperly entered into the estates of Sir Thomas de Lathom, deceased, on the plea of an entail, whereas the infant heiress of Sir Thomas was in the Duke's wardship. (See *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. iii. p. 204.) We find that Geoffrey de Workeslegh died 30 March 9 Richard II. (1385), Elizabeth, his sole heir, being of the age of one year. (See p. 23 vol. xcv. of the Chetham series.)

If the statement be correct that Isabella was the lady who became the heiress of Lathom, her widowhood must have been of very brief duration. The second quarter allowed to Worsley in the Visitation of Yorkshire in 1664 was Lathom, which lends authority to the inference that she was the sister of the last Sir Thomas de Lathom; but as her first marriage was declared void, it seems irregular that her daughter's descendants should have had the sanction to quarter her arms. The other quarters allowed to the family in 1664 were Massy, Rixton, Pennington, Horton and Kighley — the last argent, a fesse sable.

The Robert Worsley named in this Visitation was a descendant of Arthur and Elizabeth. The Worsleys entered again in the Visitation of 1567. After that record, we have no further notice of this family in the Lancashire Visitations. The last named Robert in the Visitation of 1567, was succeeded by another Robert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Brynne, and they had a son and heir, Thomas, who married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Henry Kighley of Kighley, county York, esq., and with this gentleman commences a pedigree of four generations in the Yorkshire Visitation of 1664. No trace of the long pedigree² given at pp. 339 and 340 of the Chetham Society's volume lxxxviii., is to be found in Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire in the College of Arms. The only Worsleys recorded in that Visitation are the Worsleys of Withington, commencing with Nicholas Worsley of Manchester, and shewing the grandchildren of his grandson, Ralph Worsley of Platt, within Withington township, who was aged seventy-two at the Visitation of 1664. The arms to this family had a mural crown on the chief. Volume lxxxviii. of the Chetham series, which professes to be the Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, cannot be depended upon after the letter *R*, many of the subsequent pedigrees being apparently those of Hopkinson.³

² Elizabeth, daughter of the last Geoffrey Worsley, is improperly placed there as the daughter of the first wife, Mary Felton (called Fitton in that pedigree), whereas she was the issue of the second wife, Isabella.

³ See explanation given by the Editor in the Life of Dugdale prefixed to the third part of the Visitation.



Holcroft.

No pedigree is given in the copy of this Visitation in the British Museum, and there is no entry in the Office copy.

In the reign of Henry III. the estates of Culcheth, Risley, Holcroft, and Peasfalong, were the property of Gilbert de Culcheth, military tenant of Sir William le Botiller, baron of Warrington. Gilbert de Culcheth married the lady Cecilia de Lathom, and dying in or before the year 1275, left four daughters and coheir-esses, Ellen, Margaret, Joan, and (?) Beatrix.

A charter without date (given by Dodsworth), now in the possession of T. E. Withington, Esq., of Culcheth hall, recites that Hugh de Hindley had from William le Botiller a grant of the marriage of the heirs of Gilbert de Culcheth; he married the four coheir-esses to four of his sons.

(1) Robert fitz Hugh de Hindley, married Ellen (who received the Risley lands as her share of her father's property), and he was ancestor of the family of Risley of Risley; (2) Richard fitz Hugh de Hindley, married Margaret (who received the Culcheth lands as her share), and was ancestor of the families of Culcheth of Culcheth, and Culcheth of Abram; (3) Thomas fitz Hugh de Hindley, married Joan, or Johanna (who had Holcroft as her share), and

was ancestor of the families of Holcroft of Holcroft, Holcroft of Hurst, and Holcroft of Vale Royal; (4) Adam fitz Hugh de Hindley, married (?) Beatrix (who had the Peasfalong or Pesfur-long estate for her share), and is supposed to have been the one who carried on the Hindley line.

John (or according to Dodsworth, Thomas) Holcroft, the descendant of Adam de Holcroft, the son of Thomas and Johanna above referred to, was living in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He had married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hamo Mascy of Rixton, which family quartered the arms of Horton, viz., *Argent, a squirrel erect gules, holding an apple or.*¹ His son, Sir John Holcroft, knt., married Anne, daughter of Ralph Standish of Standish, and had (besides other issue) Sir John Holcroft, knt., his eldest son, who married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Bold of Bold, and had an only daughter, Alice, who married Edward Fitton of Gawsforth.

Sir Thomas Holcroft, afterwards of Vale Royal, was the younger son of John Holcroft and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Hamo Mascy.

Mr. J. Paul Rylands F.S.A. acquaints us that in the year 1340 the seal of Adam de Holcroft exhibits upon a shield *a lion rampant*; that in 6 Richard II. the seal of John de Holcroft bears *the cross and bordure engrailed*, as borne by succeeding generations; and that in 34 Henry IV., the seal of Gilbert Holcroft shews the crest of the family to have been *a raven, holding in the dexter claw a sword*.

The family of Holcroft entered again in the Visitation of 1567.

¹ To this circumstance we may attribute the arms quartered with Holcroft in the wood-cut at the head of this article.



John Aderton of Aderton

marryed Elizabethhe, dowghter to Syr Alexander Radclyffe.

ARMS, *gules (g)*, three sparrow-hawks, two and one, *argent (ar)*.

The pedigree of Atherton of Atherton goes back to Robert de Atherton, who was sheriff of Lancashire in the reign of King John. In the reign of Edward III., Nicholas de Atherton, a cadet of the family, married Jane, daughter and heiress of Adam de Bickerstaff, a family of equally ancient date. This line ended in heir female, to wit, Margaret, who married James Scarisbricke, a younger son of the house of Scarisbricke, and had issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Peter Stanley, younger son of Sir William Stanley of Hooton. Margaret, the only daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Stanley, married Henry Stanley of Aughton, son of Sir James Stanley of Cross hall, who was the younger son of the first Earl of Derby. From this marriage descended the line of Stanley of Bickerstaff, baronets, in whom the title of Earl of Derby finally vested.

John Atherton, named in this Visitation, appears to have been divorced from his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, and to have married secondly, Margareta, daughter and

coheiress of Thomas Catteral of Catteral, by whom he had John, his successor, and other children. John married twice; by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Byron, he had a son, John, who continued the line; his second wife was Katherine, daughter and coheiress of John Lord Conyers of Hornby castle, by whom he had another son, also John, of Skelton, who was heir to his mother.

John Atherton, the sixth in descent from the John named in this Visitation, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Cholmondley of Vale Royal, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Hodnet. Their son, Richard Atherton, the last of his line, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Farington of Shaw hall, had an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Robert Gwilym of Langstone in the county of Hereford.¹ They had two sons, William, who died at Atherton in 1771, and Robert Vernon, who assumed the name of Atherton, and married in 1763, Henrietta Maria, daughter and coheiress of Peter Legh of Lyme. The issue of this marriage (beside other children who died young) were three daughters: Henrietta Maria, married to Thomas Powys, second lord Lilford; Elizabeth, married to George Anthony Legh Keck; and Esther, married to the Rev. James John Hornby, rector of Winwick.

The family of Atherton entered again in the Visitation of 1664-5.

¹ Robert Gwilym married a second time and had a son, Richard, who married in 1788, Jane Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Earle esq., of Liverpool. Their issue were, the Rev. Richard Gwilym; Elizabeth, wife of Le Gendre Starkie of Huntroyd; Mary, wife of the Rev. Robert Rawsthorne; and Harriet.



Syr Wyllm Leylande of Morley

dyde marye Anne, dowghter and heyer to Allyne Shengleton of Wyghthyll in Yorkesher, and they had yssue, Thomas, Anne, and Marget.

Thomas ys marryed to Anne, dowghter to George Aderton.

Anne ys marryed to Harry Blondell of Crosbye.

ARMS *argent* (ar), on a *fesse sable* (sa) a *lion passant* between two *escallop shells* of the second, in chief nine (three in the MS.) *ears of barley gules* (g) three, three and three banded together or (or).

In Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. v. pp. 78, 79 (edition 1711, Oxford), we find an interesting account of Morleis, the mansion of the Leylands, from which we extract the following :—

“Cumming from Manchestre towards Morle, Syr William Lelande's Howse, I passid by enclosid Grounde, partly pasturable, partly fruteful of Corne, leving on the lift Hand a Mile and more of a fair Place of Mr Langforde's,¹ callid Agecroft, and there is a

¹ This should be *Langley*.

Bridge veri hy and greate off Tymbre on Irwel, and thereby is Pilketon Park, and therein is a Stone Howse of the Pylketons²

² There have been so many loose statements made respecting the pedigree of the ancient Lancashire family of the Pilkingtons of Pilkington, that the early descent, as proved from the national archives, may not be without interest. The mention of the mansion of the Pilkingtons, in the extract from Leland's *Itinerary*, affords an opportunity of giving some account of the family, which had disappeared from Lancashire before the date of this Visitation.

The manor of Pilkington was held under the barons of Manchester. It was forfeited after the battle of Bosworth Field, being conferred on the earl of Derby along with the other estates in Lancashire of Sir Thomas Pilkington, viz., Bury, Cheetham, &c. He was not beheaded, as some have stated, and he retained the settled estates which had come to the Pilkingtons through the heiress of Verdon. He fell later on at the battle of Stoke in 1487. This caused another attainder, and an attempt further to endow the family of Stanley; but the estates being in settlement, it was not successful.

Sir Alexander de Pilkington, who died before 1301, leaving a widow, Alice, was succeeded by his son, Sir Roger, who, by his marriage with Alice, sister and heiress of Henry de Bury, had a son, Sir Roger, and Robert of Rivington, and died before 1347. The second Sir Roger died in 1407, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John, who married Margaret, heiress of Sir John de Verdon, widow of Hugh de Bradshaw. They had issue, John, Edmund, and Robert. This last had a son John named in the entails. Edmund left no issue. Sir John, the elder brother, who succeeded to the estate in 1421, was twice married. By his first wife, Margaret, he had a son, John, who was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, but died *s.p.* in 1451. He was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Thomas, who was the son of Edmund, son of the second John, by his second wife, Katherine, sister of John de Aslton, which Edmund had a younger brother, Arthur, named in the entails. Sir Thomas married, in 1442, his kinswoman, Margaret (daughter of Sir Richard Harrington), who was descended from Sir Hugh de Bradshaw, the first husband of Margaret de Vernon. (*Vide* p. 111, vol. xcv.) Sir Thomas was sheriff of Lancashire at various times between 1463 and 1482; fought on the losing side at Bosworth, and again at Stoke, where he fell in 1487. His son, Sir Roger, succeeded only to the Verdon estates, those in Lancashire having been forfeited; and marrying Alice, daughter of Sir John Savage, died before 1539 (according to Vincent in 1502), having had issue, five daughters, viz., Margaret, wife of Thomas Pudsey; Katherine, wife of Thomas Arderne; Alice, wife of Edward Saltmarsh; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Huntley; Margery, wife of Henry Pudsey; and Joan, wife of John Daniel of Daresbury.

Not only was the Lancashire line of Pilkington attached to the house of York, but their distant kindred also, whose line must have branched off before the alliance with the heiress of Verdon, were endowed by Edward IV. with forfeited estates in Yorkshire.

This line, represented by the Towneleys, is noticed at pp. 43 and 44 of this volume.

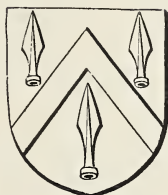
attayntid by King Henry the vii and givin to the Lorde of Darby. And within a ii miles of Morle on the same hand not far of a Place of Master Worseley of the Bouthe.

“And so within a mile and sumwhat more of Mr Leland’s Place I cam over Hedding (Agyding) Brooke that ther seperatith Salfordshire from Darbyshire.³

“Morle (in Darbyshire) Mr Lelande’s Place is buildid saving the Fundation of Stone squarid, that risith within a great Moote a vi Foote above the water; al of Tymbre after the commune sorte of building of Houses of the Gentilmen for most of Lancastreshire. Ther is as much Pleasur of Orchardes of great Varite of Frute, and fair made Walkes and Gardines as ther is in any Place of Lancastreshire. He brenneth al Turfes and Petes for the Commodite of Mosses and Mores (near) at hand. . . . And yet by Morle as in Hegge Rowes and Grovettes is meately good Plenti of Wood, but good Husbandes keepe hit for a Jewell.”

This family entered again in the Visitation of 1567, where we find that Anne, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Leyland, married Edward, second son of Thurstan Tildesley of Wardley. The crest is there given as, “A demi-dove argent, wings endorsed azure, in the beak three ears of barley or.” This crest is also found in the Office copy of the Visitation of 1533.

³ Hundred of West Derby.



John Armston of West Leghe

marryed Elizabethhe, dowghter to Richard Starkye of Stretton in Chessher, and they have yssue, Richard, John, Anne, and Katheryne.

ARMS sable (sa), a chevron between three spear heads argent (ar).

This family entered again in the Visitations of 1567 and 1664-5. Only the last four generations are found in the Office copy of Dugdale's Visitation. The pedigree given in vol. lxxxviii connects the descents of the family as given in the three Visitations in which they entered.

The *History of West Leigh Church*, by James E. Worsley, contains notices of this family, who are said to have been brought into this district by the marriage of Sygreda, heiress of the local family, who married an Urmston of Urmston.



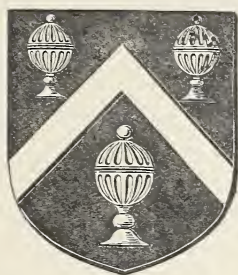
Henry Kyghley of Inskippe Esquier
 maryed Ciscelye, dowghter to Syr Thom̃s Butler of Bewse, and
 they have yssue, Harry, Richard, George, Wylm, John, and
 Marget.

Harry ys maryed to Elizabethhe, dowghter to Sr Alexander
 Osbalston, Knyght.

ARMS *argent* (ar), a *fesse sable* (sa).

CREST in the Office copy, a *Dragon's head couped*. No
 colours given.

This family entered again in the Visitation of 1567.



John Butler of Baclyffe

maryed Anne, dowghter to Sr Richard Sherborne, knyght, and they had yssue, Elizabeth, Isabell, Elynor, and Grace.

Elizabethhe is maryed to James Standyshe of Duxberye.

Elianor ys maryed to Harry Rusheton of Donkynsall.

ARMS *sable (sa)*,¹ *a chevron between three covered cups or (o)*.

The surname of Butler (in Latin, Pincerna) being a title of office, has been held by families entirely unconnected in relationship, and is found in various parts of the country. It has generally been assumed, however, that the two lines of Butler in Lancashire were of the same stock, and many circumstances render it not improbable that they were so. The grant of Out Rawcliffe, temp. Henry III., to Sir Richard le Botiller by Theobald Walter, the chief lord of Amounderness (who held the office of Butler to the Kings of England in Ireland, and was ancestor to the noble families of Butler in that island), being made to him under the description of "his beloved kinsman," might lead to the inference

¹ In the Office copy the tincture of the field is "*Azure*," and in "A Roll of Arms of the reign of Richard II.," edited by Thomas Willement, we find the arms of Monsieur John Boteler, *azure*, a chevron between three covered cups, or.

that the name originated with the grantor's office ; but Sir Richard is represented by the Lancashire genealogists as a younger son of Almeric le Botiller, baron of Warrington ; and it has been shewn by Mr. Beamont in his *Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, vols. lxxxvi. and lxxxvii. of the Chetham series, that this family probably derived their surname or title from their office of Butler to the earls of Chester. The tenures of the two families interlacing, as appears by inquisitions, is confirmatory of the view of their being of one common stock. The early pedigree of the Butlers of Rawcliffe has been printed in a note to the *Coucher Book of Whalley*, vol. xi. of the Chetham series, pp. 422-4.

The Butlers of Kirkland have evidently been an offshoot of the Butlers of Rawcliffe. They had a grant of a crest from Dalton, Norroy in 1560, viz., "A Horsse passant argent, pelleted, rayned and brydeled sable." The seals of the Butlers of Rawcliffe shew the crest used by this family to have been simply a covered cup.

The estate of Merton was held under Rawcliffe. Sir Jehan le Boutellier, lord of this manor in the time of Edward III. and Richard II., was one of the witnesses for Grosvenor in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy in 1386, being then seventy-two years of age. His seals, 1362 and 1377, found amongst the deeds of the Leghs of Lyme, are remarkably handsome ones. The shield suspended from its sinister corner bears a chevron charged with three estoiles of six points between three covered cups ; the helmet above the shield bears the crest of a man kneeling on one knee and presenting with the right hand a covered cup, and on each side are lions sejant gardant as supporters. The heiress of this family carried these arms to the Crofts of Dalton, who assumed the Butler crest. They are found on a brass at Winwick, in a quarter of the coat of Legh of Lyme, with the arms of Croft (lozengy) in chief.

The Butlers of Rawcliffe, who also entered in the visitation of 1664-5, have disappeared from the squirearchy of Lancashire, their

estates having been forfeited in consequence of the part they took in the rebellion of 1715.

A curious divorce case is on record between John de Towneley and Isabella his wife, daughter of Nicholas Butler of Rawcliff. It was a childless marriage, and hence, probably, the desire for a divorce. Twenty-four years prior to the suit, John de Towneley, then a minor, had married Isabella at the door of the church of St. Michael-upon-Wyre, she being also of tender years. The plea for the dissolution of the marriage was, that before that time, Isabella had contracted herself, *per verba de presenti*, in her father's orchard, with John de Thornton, a neighbour, two witnesses declaring that they had heard the mutual engagement made to take each other as husband and wife until death, thereto pledging their faith. This must have been mere child's play. At the date of the divorce, evidence was given that John de Thornton was dead four years before that time, and that he was buried in the chantry of the parish church of Poulton-in-le-Fylde. The contract between Richard Towneley and Nicholas Butler, for the marriage of John and Isabella, their children, is dated 22 August 1418, 6 Henry V.



Thomas Butler of Beausea¹

hadd to hys furst wyffe, Ciscelie, dowghter to Pyers Leghe of Bradley, and they had yssue, Thomas, John, Marget, and Jane.

Thomas, sonne and heyer to Thomas, is maryed to Elinor, dowghter to John Hudelston of Sawston in Cambrynesher.

Marget ys maryed to Thomas Welford, sonne and heyer to Syr John Welford, knyght, and they have yssue, Cristofer.

The sayd Thomas Butler thelder, had to hys second wyffe, Elizabeth, dowghter to Syr Edward Sutton, Baron of Dudley, and late the wyffe of John Hudelston abowe wryten.

ARMS *quarterly. First and Fourth, azure (b), a bend or (or), between six covered cups of the second. Second and Third, argent (ar), a lion rampant gules (g).*

The descent of the chief lords of Amounderness, who bore the title of office of the king's Butler in Ireland in the reign of Henry II., has been carefully elaborated by Mr. Hulton in a note at pp. 414-18 in the *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, vol. xi. of the Chetham series, tracing them from Herveus Walter, whose surname was doubtless a title of office. The presumption of both

¹ Spelt "Bewse" in the Office copy.

the Lancashire families of Butler being offshoots of that stock is there discussed, and the probability of their relationship to each other is pointed out from the interlacing of tenures in North Lancashire, &c.

Mr. Beamont, in his *Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, vols. lxxxvi. and lxxxvii. of the Chetham series, has drawn an opposite conclusion as to the origin of their title of Butler, which he contends was derived from office held under the Earls of Chester.

The patriarch of this race, Robert Pincerna, "founded an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order at Pultune, in Com. Cestr., in anno 1158 (4 Henry II.), which abbey was afterwards translated to Delacres, in Com. Staff." (Dugdale's *Baronage*.)

His son, Richard, gave Durandesthorp to Calk abbey, which the countess of the earl of Chester had founded. He is represented to have married Beatrice, a coheiress of Matthew de Villers, or Vilars, whose ancestors were the first Norman barons of Warrington, a district which at the date of the Domesday survey ranked as one of the hundreds of that part of Chestershire lying between the Ribble and the Mersey.

The barony of Warrington remained in the family of Butler until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Two of its early members were summoned to parliament as barons by tenure, and a third sat by writ; but after 1328 we do not find any of them sitting as lords of parliament.

The part which several of them took in war has been recorded by Mr. Beamont. Amongst their benefactions we should specially record the foundation of the free grammar school of Warrington, by the will of Sir Thomas Boteler in 1520. With his son the record in this Visitation commences. The entry in the Visitation of 1567 records one more generation, in Edward, who was the last of his race. He appears to have been a man of singularly weak character. Coming to his inheritance in 1579, being then twenty-six years of age, it appears that he had previously, before the death

of his father, made an attempt to alienate the property. Being apparently, at a subsequent date, in the toils of the earl of Leicester, a very distant kinsman, he suffered his great estate to fall at his death, *s.p.* in 1586, into the hands of that rapacious nobleman.

A survey made for the Earl of Leicester on his acquiring this inheritance is quoted in the introduction to the ballad entitled *Sir John Butler*, at p. 205, vol. iii. of Bishop Percy's *Folio Manuscript*, edited by John W. Hales, M.A., and Frederick J. Furnivall, M.A. (N. Trübner and Co., 1868), and gives a detailed account of the "Manner Howse" and the park. Bewsey hall has been minutely described by Mr. Beamont in his *Annals of the Lords of Warrington*. It was surrounded by a moat supplied from the river Sankey. This was the favourite mode of defence of the halls of the Lancashire gentry, but in the case of Bewsey it appears twice to have failed to protect the inhabitants from outrage. In the first instance, in 1437, Isabella, widow of Sir William Boteler, was abducted with violence, by one William Pulle, see *Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, p. 259, and her petitions for redress on the *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. iv. pp. 497-8. Again tradition relates that at a later date Sir John Boteler was murdered there in his bed by procurement of the Lord Stanley, and this became the subject of the ballad above alluded to, in the introduction to which the various versions of this story are given. Mr. Beamont has shewn how little conformable they are to historical data.

The traditional arms of Villers, six lioncelles rampant, three, two and one, have been assumed by the Corporation of Warrington, and are borne on their common seal, but we have met with no example of their being quartered by the Butlers. At p. 149 of the *Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, Mr. Beamont has given various examples of Boteler seals; 28 Edward I., the seal of William le Boteler bears on the shield a single cup; 2 Edward III., the shield bears a bend between six covered cups on the seal of Sir William le Boteler; 7 Edward III., Sir William le Boteler

seals with a single cup on the shield; in the same year, Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Boteler, seals with a coat of a bend between six covered cups, impaling a lion rampant.

It has not been discovered to what family this lady belonged, but if she were an heiress, it would account for the third and fourth quarters assigned to the Butlers at the Visitations. The family acquired property in Wiltshire, Essex, and Bedfordshire; from what source has not been discovered.

On the seal of William le Boteler, Dñs de Werington, A.D. 1366 and 1370, fine impressions of which were found amongst the Legh deeds, the arms of Butler only are given, a bend between six covered cups, three and three. On the seals of William le Boteler above quoted, upon a knightly helmet, the crest appears as a covered cup supported by two doves. It is strange that such a characteristic device should have been neglected and forgotten, and that this ancient family should have taken an unicorn saliant, argent, armed and crined, or, tied round the neck with a scarf of the last, as a grant from Dalton, Norroy. This crest appears indistinctly on a seal of Edward Butler, A.D. 1581, where, by a curious arrangement, the six covered cups are divided between the first and fourth quarters instead of being repeated, and the bend is made to cross the whole shield, the lion rampant appearing correctly in the position of second and third quarters. The mangling of the Butler coat must have been an engraver's blunder.

In "A Roll of Arms of the reign of Richard II.," edited by Thomas Willement, the arms of Monsieur John Boteler occur as azure, a bend, argent, between six covered cups, or.

In this family, as well as in that of Butler of Rawcliff, we find a divorce on the plea of a previous marriage, *per verba de presenti*. The whole transaction looks like collusion. Not having seen the depositions in this case, we can only call attention to two circumstances to justify our suspicions. Clifford, with whom the marriage promise is said to have been exchanged, was dead at

the time of these proceedings, and could not, therefore, contradict the evidence. Moreover, he had been married to another lady without any objection apparently having been taken on the score of a previous engagement. Had any previous contract existed it must have been formally dissolved before a new one could be entered into.

As illustrative of the habits and manners of the times in matters matrimonial, we may mention that when the last Edward Butler was ten years old, his father had contracted him in marriage with Jane, or any other of the daughters of Sir Richard Brooke of Norton; and that at the age of seventeen he accompanied his father to Norton with the object of fulfilling this engagement. A great supper had been provided in the hall at three o'clock p.m. to celebrate this event, but the youth's heart having failed him, he declined to fulfil the engagement; whereupon the mother of the young lady, who had given up her own room for the bridal chamber, was heard to say, "I pray Edward Butler may lead a good life before I quit my bed for him again," and the young lady herself declared that, "as Edward Butler had refused her then, so she would ever after refuse him."

The breach of this engagement necessitated a divorce, which accordingly took place some years afterwards at the instance of the lady.



Syr Alexander Osbaldeston,¹ Knight, had to his furst wyffe, Anne, dowghter to Syr Christopher Sudworthe, knyght, and they hadd yssue, John, whyche maryed Marget, dowghter to the Lord Strange. The sayd Syr Alexander had to hys second wyffe, Ellyne, dowghter to Thomas Tyllysley of Wardley, and they hadd yssue, Richard, Harry, Thomas, Wylm, Thorston, Anne, Elizabeth, Siscelye, Alyce, Isabell, Elnor, and Jane.

Anne ys maryed to Edward Langton, sonne and heyer to Thomas Langton, Baron of Myleton.

Elizabeth ys maryed to Harry Ryghleys, sonne and heyer to Harry Ryghley.

ARMS quarterly. *First and Fourth, argent (ar), a mascle, sable (sa), between three ogresses. Second and Third, argent (ar), a lion rampant, purp (purp). Impaling, argent (ar), three tufts of grass or molehills, two and one, vert (vt).*

¹ Spelt in the Office copy "Osbalston."

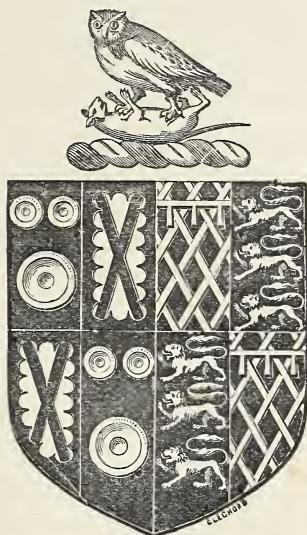
This family, bearing the name of their estate, ranks amongst the oldest in Lancashire. They entered at all the visitations, and only disappeared from the territorial gentry in the last century, when the estates were purchased by the Warren family.

The family of Balderston was an early offshoot of this stock, the name being assumed from the adjacent manor of Balderstone, inherited by them.²

The Osbaldestons of Sunderland branched off in the middle of the sixteenth century, and had a canton gules assigned to them in their arms as a distinction by Dugdale in 1664.

The Visitation of 1613 assigns to the Osbaldistons thirteen quarters, the first five of which are recorded in that of 1567, viz., Osbaldeston, Molyneux, Keverdale, Derwyne, and Balderston.

² Although the kinship of these two families is fully recognised, their arms are different, those of Balderston being, argent, a lion rampant, purpure.



Raffe Standyshe of Standyshe

marved Alice, thirde dowghter and one of the heyers to Syr James Waryngton, Knyght, and they have issue, Alexander, Agnes, and Anne.

Alexander ys marved to Anne, dowghter to Syr Wyllm Molyneux, Knyght, and they have yssue, Rafe, Jane, Alice, Agnes, Isabell, Elnor, and Marget.

Agnes, dowghter to Rafe, ys marved to Thomas Asheton of Croston, and they have yssue, Richard, Roger, Alice, Anne, and Eme.

Anne ys marved to John Wolcrofte, sonne and heyer to Johu Wolcrofte of Wolcrofte, and they have yssue, John, Alexander, Rafe, Alice, Ellyne, Mylycent, and Clemence.

ARMS *quarterly. First and Fourth, sable (sa), three standing dishes, two and one, argent (ar). Second and third, argent (ar), a saltire within a bordure engrailed, sable (sa). Impaling quarterly. First and Fourth, sable (sa), fretty, argent (ar), over all a label of three points, or¹ (or). Second and Third, sable (sa), three lions passant in pale, argent (ar).*

This ancient family entered at the Visitations of 1567 and 1664-5, but the latter entry does not agree with the record in vol. lxxxviii of the Chetham series, only six generations appearing in the Office copy of Dugdale's Visitation. The entry in vol. lxxxviii gives three generations earlier than the first name in the Visitation of 1533, but miscalls the wife of Ralph Standish.² It is right to mention that the pedigree of Standish of West Derby in vol. lxxxviii agrees with the Office copy of Dugdale's Visitation, but neither Standish of Duxbury³ nor Standish of Burghe appear there. The latter pedigree in vol. lxxxviii is apparently taken from the Visitation of 1613, with the same attestor.

The present family bearing this name, and occupying the ancient seat, are paternally Stricklands, inheriting the Standish blood through the Towneleys by heirs female.

The second quarter is supposed to be an ancient coat of Standish used prior to the adoption of the canting coat in the first quarter, but we have seen it attributed to the name of Multon, no evidence, however, being shewn in proof.

¹ In the Office copy "*sable*."

² Vincent's errors in reference to the family of Sir James Harrington are pointed out in the preface to this volume.

³ On p. 52 of this volume Standish of Duxbury is represented to have entered at the Visitation of 1664, but this appears to have been a mistake.

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